The Largest Circulation of any Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1588 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China: 中華民國郵政特准掛號認可 SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1916 10 CENTS

U-BOATS OFF U. S. WERE ADVISED BY AN INTERNED LINER

s.s. Willehad Used Wireless Though Officially Sealed By Authorities

A NEW CAMPAIGN

Germany Concentrating On Submarine Construction To Replace Losses

READY BY SPRING

To Renew Operations Ruthlessly Everywhere, Morning Post Learns

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New London (Conn.), October 26.—Intercepted letters to London show that the interned German merchantman Willehad was used for telegraphing to the German submarines off the American coast, though its wireless was officially sealed. Apparently, the American authorities were tricked.

London, October 26.—The Washington correspondent of the Morning Post states that, according to official information, German naval construction is centered almost entirely on submarines and it is expected that by next Spring, the whole losses of the past two years will have been more than replaced. Then, submarine-warfare will be renewed absolutely ruthlessly everywhere, including the West Atlantic.

The following vessels have been sunk: s.s. Sidmouth (4,045 tons), British; s.s. Venus II (784 tons), s.s. Sola, s.s. Dag (963 tons), Rayn, Anna Gurine (1,147 tons) and Dagde Trondjim, all Norwegian (the crews of the last three have been saved); s.s. Alf (2,175 tons), Danish; s.s. Comtesse de Flandre (1,810 tons) Belgian; the schooners Tweed (200 tons) and Twig (128 tons), British.

The s.s. Edam (? Dutch; 2,381 tons), mentioned on the 24th, is now reported sunk. The crew were taken to Emden.

KENT ARSENAL WRECKED

Two Persons Killed, 10 Injured In Munition Works Explosion

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 26.—Official.—In an explosion, yesterday, at a munition-factory in Kent, some damage was done, two persons killed and ten seriously injured.

BOMB BULGAR DEPOTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 26.—Official.—Naval aeroplanes, on the 23rd and 24th, attacked in force the railway-stations at Buk and Drama, on the railway from Constantinople to Salonica. Considerable damage was done to rolling-stock. An aeroplane failed to return from Buk.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru Oct. 28
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Nov. 3
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Nov. 4
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Nov. 4
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Oct. 29
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore .....Oct. 30
Per M.M. s.s. Magellan Nov. 2

Mails to Arrive:—

The English mail of September 21 was due at Hongkong on October 26, and here on October 30. Left Singapore on October 21, per P. and O. s.s. Nyanza.

The American mail is due to arrive here on or about November 3, per C.M. s.s. China.

The Canadian mail of October 20 is due at Yokohama on November 2, and here on November 7. Left Vancouver on October 20, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

Parliament Demands Strong Representations to French Over Concession Incident

Calls for Firm Attitude in Negotiations; Provincial Protests; Paris Orders 'Peaceful Settlement'

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 27.—The Laohsikai question has been taken up by Parliament. A number of members have submitted an interpellation, urging the Government to make strong representations to the French authorities and to maintain a firm attitude in the negotiations.

The Government has received telegrams from a number of Tuchuns and other provincial officials, conveying protests from the gentry and merchants at the French authorities' action and also from the Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai and Hankow.

The Bank of China yesterday paid out $700,000, while over $350,000 was paid in on current account and fixed deposit. The crowd today appeared to be no larger than that of yesterday and showed the same orderly disposition.

The bank officials are well satisfied with the situation and anticipate that the run will last only a few days. The keen interest of the Minister of Finance was illustrated by the fact that, yesterday, he joined the queue outside the bank, entering like an ordinary citizen. He explained that he did so in order to hear what the people were saying.

Refuse Payment to Lung

Canton, October 26.—General Tsen Chun-hsuan, General Li Lieh-chun and Liang Chi-chiao are arriving in Canton.

Lung Chi-kwang's soldiers who were leaving for Kiangchow have suddenly returned to Hutuman, near Canton. The Provincial Assembly has instructed the Civil Governor to refuse payment to Lung Chi-kwang's troops in Kiangchow, Lung not being a provincial official and also that his office of Director of the Liankwang mines is unnecessary.

Some dissatisfaction is being expressed because the Civil Governor, Chu Ching-lan, has given an order to commanders to suppress brigandage and power to execute alleged bandits who are caught, because the order violates the constitution, which grants the right to citizens of civil court trials and appeals.

Order Peaceful Settlement

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, October 27.—The French Charge d'Affaires in Peking has been instructed by his Government to settle the Laohsikai incident peacefully.

The Bank of China, yesterday, paid out 700,000 Dollars in silver.

The election of the Vice-President will probably take place on the 30th inst.

According to the Kuofengpao, the Chinese Minister to Petrograd has telegraphed to the Peking Government that Russia does not acknowledge the protest lodged against the atrocities in Chinese Turkestan.

Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Minister of Finance, has arrived in Peking. He has been instructed by President Li Yuan-hung to co-operate with Chen Chin-tao, Minister of Finance, in the negotiations about the reorganisation loan.

Terms of Negotiations

The Sinwanpao reports:—The President sent for Premier Tuan Chi-jui and Hsia Yi-ting, the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, to consult about the question of the extension of the French Concession in Tientsin and they decided to take amicable measures first and if not satisfactory to take stronger measures. They have wired to all provinces for their views. The measures proposed are reported to be as follows:—

1.—To order the Civil Governor of Chihli, Chu Chia-pao, to negotiate with the French Consul through the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Tientsin, giving reasons for not acceding to the extension.

2.—To order the Waichiaopu to require explanations from the French Charge d'Affaires in Peking.

3.—The police who were arrested by the French authorities in Laohsikai should be required to be released. Stronger measures also consisted of three items but only one is known, namely, to order the Waichiaopu to negotiate with the French Government direct.

Say Premier Resigned

Tuan Chi-jui sent in his resignation on October 26 and did not attend the Kuowuyuan or the Cabinet. President Li Yuan-hung sent Hsu Shi-ying, the Minister for Communications, to Premier Tuan Chi-jui advising Tuan not to resign and at the same time the President sent a friend to Sun Hung-yi to courteously suggest to him to send in his resignation, so as not to be dismissed.

There is a report that the Cabinet will be reorganised and Jao Hanhsiang has been sent to see Hsu Shih-chang to be asked to become the Premier while Tuan Chi-jui will remain as the Minister of the Army.

New Naval University

The President proposes to establish the naval university at Nimrod Bay in Chekiang. The proposition has been placed before the Cabinet Council and the President has personally asked Premier Tuan Chi-jui to speedily arrange to establish it.

Working in Concert To Assist Rumanians

Asquith Deprecates Unduly Pessimistic Views; Allies All Pulling Together

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 26.—In the House of Commons, today, in reply to Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Asquith stated that it is impossible, or, at any rate, it is undesirable, to say more than that the situation in Rumania is engaging the very anxious attention, not only of Great Britain, but also of her allies, who have taken for many weeks past and at present are taking every possible step to support their gallant comrades in the splendid struggle they are making. He deprecated unduly pessimistic views, for all the Allies are doing in concert all in their power to help Rumania in her struggle for independence.

Send Mongol Troops To Quell Hunghutze

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Urga, October 21.—A detachment of Mongol troops has reached the district of Mergenvan, where they have been sent to suppress Chinese brigands. The latter retired to Inner Mongolia. The commander of the Mongol punitive expedition has summoned the Hunghutze to deliver up a Mongol official detained by them.

COLONIALS AT CABINET

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 26.—The Rt. Hon. F. W. Massey and the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Ward attended a meeting of the Cabinet, yesterday.

Mr. Hughes' Slogan Is United States First

Doesn't Want Votes of Any Who Won't Champion America Against Anyone

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, October 25.—The Hon. W. M. Hughes, speaking at Brooklyn, today, in reply to the charges made by the Democrats that he is endeavoring to win the votes of the hyphenates, declared that he did not want the support of anyone who would not instantly champion the right and interest of America against any country, or who desired that foreign aggression should be immune, or foreign influence should sway the power of the nation. If he is elected, he will maintain unshakingly American rights on land and sea, while dealing with all nations with the most absolute fairness.

Bank Industrielle Run Is Entirely Stopped

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 27.—The run on the Banque Industrielle de Chine, both in Peking and Tientsin, has entirely stopped.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY BIDJAR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 26.—An official communique states: In the Caucasus, after stubborn fighting, we occupied the town of Bidjar, northwest of Hamadan.

'Flying Squadron' of New York Police Busy in Strike

These men, members of the New York Police Department's motor-cycle squad, have been rendering excellent service during the traction strike. Each police station in the more important sections of the city affected by the strike has a quota of these men ready for instant call. They are known as the "Flying Squadron."

MR. ASQUITH'S APPEAL CONVERTS COAL TRADE

Says, Despite Its Importance, Output Has Steadily Decreased; Gets Promise Of Help

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 25.—Today, Mr. Asquith addressed 3,000 representatives of the coal-mining industry. He appealed to them for the elimination of avoidable absence from work, through which five per cent of their time is lost at present, saying that, if this was made up, the present deficiency in output would be remedied.

Their output had decreased progressively since the beginning of the war, although the importance of coal to carry on the war was only second to the importance of men.

Mr. Asquith stated that the output of coal in 1913 in Great Britain totalled 287,000,000 tons, while in 1915 it was only 253,000,000. The decrease was largely attributable to the fact that 285,000 miners enlisted up to June 30. The flowing in of outside workers had reduced this depletion to 153,000 and the Government had secured the return of 11,000 miners from the fighting line.

The exports of coal from Great Britain in 1916 did not exceed 40,000,000 tons, as compared with 73,500,000 in 1913. The amount exported had been reduced to a dangerously low limit. Their allies were dependent on them, while neutrals required coal in exchange for raw materials for munition-making.

The meeting passed a resolution pledging employers and workmen to do everything in their power to increase the coal output.

Arrivals from Basra Placed in Quarantine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 26.—The Consul-General at Alexandria reports that quarantine is being imposed on arrivals from Basra.

Rebellion in Djambi Is Practically Ended

Official Report From Dutch Capital Says Ringleader Is Prisoner

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, October 26.—Official information indicates that the rebellion in Djambi is practically at an end. The ringleader has been captured.

The Weather

Overcast and gloomy weather, with threats of rain. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 61.6 and the minimum 54.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 68.8 and 58.2.

Five Children Killed In a Fire Destroying Hospital at Quebec

25 Injured Jumping from Windows; 15 Missing; 350 Leap to Safety

Reuter's Service

Farnham, Quebec, October 26.—A fire, attributed to a defective chimney, has destroyed St. Elizabeth Hospital. Most of the 350 people in it escaped by jumping from the windows.

Twenty-five children were injured through jumping from the third storey on to a pavement. Five children were killed and fifteen are missing.

SERBS CAPTURE HEIGHTS ON CZERNA'S LEFT BANK

French Occupy Zvezdi Bridges And Villages of Golobrda And Laisica

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 26.—A Servian official communique reports: We have captured the heights on the left bank of the Czerna, taking 480 prisoners.

Paris, October 26.—A French official despatch from Salonica reports: Our cavalry, supported by infantry, have occupied the bridges at Zvezdi and the villages of Golobrda and Laisica, south-west of Lake Prespa.

Nominate Gen. Haig St. Andrew's Rector

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 26.—General Sir Douglas Haig has been nominated Rector of St. Andrew's University.

INDIAN PRISONERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 25.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. H. W. Forster stated that the Germans had captured 12 Indian officers and 667 men and the Turks 195 Indian officers and 654 men.

Mr. Forster stated that the Indians interned in Germany were at Zossen, Munster, Osnabrueck, Friedrichsfeld and Wahn. Eight prisoners have been exchanged.

The numbers given as taken prisoners by the Turks were those of whom the Army Council has definite knowledge. In addition, there were a considerable number of Indian troops belonging to the Kut garrison of whom they have no definite news. The prisoners were at Afion-Karahissar, Ras-el-Ain, Broussa, Konia, Yosgad and Eskin-Chechir.

A certain number of hospital-cases were at Bagdad. Six officers and 1,139 men have been exchanged.

BRITISH MINE-SWEEPER TORPEDOED BY U-BOAT

Continues Fighting While Sinking; All Officers And 73 Men Are Drowned

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 26.—Official.—An enemy submarine torpedoed and sank the mine-sweeper Genista, on the 23rd. All the officers and 73 men were lost. Twelve men have been saved.

When last seen [illegible] was sinking, but was still engaged with the enemy submarine.

15 Victoria Crosses For Brave Britishers

Major Campbell of Guards, After Two Waves Decimated, Rallied Third to Victory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 26.—The Gazette announces that fifteen Victoria Crosses have been awarded for conspicuous gallantry in action, the recipients being Major J. V. Campbell, of the Coldstream Guards; Major W. L. Congreve, late of the Rifle Brigade; Captain W. B. Allen and Captain N. G. Chavasse, both of the Royal Army Medical Corps; Captain A. C. White, of the Yorkshire Regiment; a Lieutenant, a Second Lieutenant, six non-commissioned officers and two Canadian privates.

Major J. V. Campbell displayed most conspicuous bravery and able leading in an attack, when, seeing the first two waves of his battalion decimated by machine-gun and rifle-fire, he took personal command of the third line, rallied his men with the utmost gallantry and led them against the enemy's machine-guns, capturing the guns and killing their personnel.

Later, he again rallied the survivors of the battalion and led them at a critical moment, through very heavy fire, against their objective and was the first to enter the enemy's trench. His gallantry and initiative at a most critical moment turned the fortunes of the day and enabled the division to press on and capture objectives of the highest tactical importance.

His Majesty has been pleased to create Captain C. R. Wason, R. N., a Companion of the Order of the Bath, for services in Mesopotamia.

The Distinguished Service Order is conferred on Lieut. G. E. Harden, who was in command of the gun-boat Comet during the attack at Ctesiphon and the withdrawal to Kut. With great coolness, he brought off the crew of the Firefly, under very heavy fire, when she grounded on December 1, 1915.

The Distinguished Service Order is also conferred on Sub-Lieut. J. G. Wood, who was sent down the Tigris from Ummaltubal Camp, in a motor-boat, on the morning of December 1, 1915, with an important message. He displayed great bravery under a heavy fire and was wounded.

BLAME FOR GERMAN DEFEAT AT VERDUN IS LAID ON KAISER

Withdrew 2 Support Divisions to Carry Out Own Plans on Somme

COLOSSAL OFFENSE

Seizing Chance, French Captured Thiaumont In Twenty Minutes

PRESS ROUND VAUX

Only Point in Citadel's Defence Still Held By German Forces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 26.—It is stated in Paris that the German reverse at Verdun was due to the Kaiser's personal intervention. There were two divisions of German troops available on the Verdun front, to give support wherever it was required. These were withdrawn on Wednesday and Friday to the Bapaume region, in accordance with a colossal offensive in the region of the Somme, ordered by the Kaiser.

The French attack, which was watched by Generalissimo Joffre, was largely carried out by the Colonial Division. The weather throughout was unfavorable and misty, preventing the air-men co-operating.

Thiaumont Work was captured in twenty minutes, all its defenders being killed or captured except one of the commanding officers, who shot himself in preference to surrendering. 400 of the garrison of Douaumont surrendered, 400 others being killed.

It is worthy of note that the German defeat at Verdun coincided with the publication in the German press of an official article endeavoring to explain away the sacrifices sustained at Verdun, by declaring that it is a sally-port from which the French could over-run Lorraine and, therefore, it is strategically important that Germany should close the sally-port and use it for a further penetration into France.

Closely Pressing Fort Vaux

Paris, October 26.—A French semi-official communique states that the progress of the French in Fumin Wood and Le Chenois Wood is part of a converging movement which is now closely pressing Fort Vaux, the sole point in the advanced line of defence covering Verdun on the east of the Meuse still in the hands of the enemy.

The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: North of Verdun, the enemy delivered three successive counter-attacks in the region of Haudromont and Douaumont, none of which met with success. Our front everywhere was maintained.

We continued to progress east of Fumin Wood and north of Le Chenois Wood. Up to the present, the number of unwounded prisoners counted exceeds 4,500. Nothing important happened elsewhere.

At mid-day on the 23rd, eleven British bombardment aeroplanes, accompanied by five protecting aeroplanes, bombarded the blast-furnaces at Hagondange, dropping one and a quarter tons of projectiles. Several fires were caused.

The British aviators observed that the aeroplane raid made by the French there the previous night had done much damage.

Violent German Bombardment

The communique this afternoon reported: The situation is unchanged at Verdun. The enemy violently bombarded the Vaux and Douaumont sectors.

A German aeroplane was brought down in Vauquois. A French pilot attacked an artillery column on the road from Conflans to Etain, at a height of 100 meters. The drivers fled, abandoning their teams.

A summary of the last big French gain says:

The offensive at Verdun was timed days ago, but was postponed on account of the weather. Apparently, the enemy were surprised by the avalanche of heavy shells. The order to attack was given at 11.40

a.m. It was supported by an extremely violent artillery action.

General Mangin, seeing that the attack was particularly successful in the center, ordered it to be continued beyond its objective, with the result that Fort Douaumont was soon surrounded, but the garrison fiercely defended the position and a terrible struggle continued into the evening, the French bayoneting the Bosches as they were serving their guns.

The French right wing also went beyond its objective, winning a more extensive victory than the Chief Command thought possible.

Troops Withdrawn

Another report reads:

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the French Command, profiting by the local weakening caused by the withdrawal of German troops from the western front, have recaptured Fort Douaumont, formerly termed by the Kaiser "the cornerstone of the defence of Verdun." This success proves that the French reserves in men and material preserve all their density in the active sectors.

Far from the straightening line in Picardy, the French, at the same time, have taken the offensive at Verdun and can afford to lengthen their line north of the Somme in removing the point of junction with the British from the height of Combles to that of Morval.

For a few days preceding the attack, the Germans had been on their guard, owing to our intense bombardment and hammering of their positions, but although not taken by surprise, they had to yield to our irresistible pressure. Beginning near Bras, our line of attack bordered Haudromont Wood, joined the Thiaumont road, ran near the path between Bras and Fleury, penetrated the woods of Vaux-Chapitre and ended in Woevre, in front of Tavannes Fort, opposite Damloup, which is held by the Germans.

Douaumont Falls in Hour

Launched shortly before mid-day, the first wave surrounded Fort Douaumont, as was seen at 5 o'clock and, one hour later, Bengal lights announced the occupation of the fort. The struggle continued for an hour at different points, our line rapidly winning, besides the places mentioned in our official communique, Ravine Helly, Ravine Fausse Cote, Vaux Slough, Legen Trench, Larz Quarry and the Battery of Damloup.

The gains realized within the space of seven hours make up the results gained by the armies commanded by the Crown Prince after huge efforts and appalling sacrifices. At one bound, the French have recaptured what took the Germans months to win.

General Joffre was present and watched the action. His approval will be the best reward of the men who fought on this victorious day.

The latest account says: According to further information received regardng our vicory on Tuesday, Thiaumont Work was carried in less than twenty minutes. All its defenders were put out of action, or taken prisoners; none escaped. An officer, thought to be the commanding officer of the Redoubt, blew out his brains as soon as he realised that resistance was futile.

After the fall of Thiaumont Redoubt, the Germans concentrated all their available forces around Fort Douaumont, which they defended desperately. Fighting continued till night, the garrison refusing to surrender, but, at 6 p.m., three-quarters of the defenders having been killed, the 400 survivors, including the commanding officer, set up a white flag and capitulated.

Clearing Verdun Neighborhood

The object successfully attained by the French action on Tuesday on the Verdun front was to clear the field around Verdun and disengage this place. Three lines of defence covered the old Citadel.

The first is marked by Cote du Poivre, Haudromont and Vaux; the second by Froide Terre and Fleury; the third is on the steep heights of Hill 299 and Hill 347 and included Fort Belleville and Fort Saint Michel. The first having been encroached upon by the Germans, had to be reconstituted by the French, who almost entirely attained their objective.

The French, having derived from the first day's confusion of their adversaries all the advantages they could, contented themselves yesterday with consolidating their new positions and somewhat enlarging their gains, realizing, despite very energetic German counter-attacks, minor progress, notably in the important Caillette Wood and in the immediate vicinity of Fort Vaux.

The losses sustained by the Germans were very heavy, while the total number of French casualties in the first day's offensive, even including slightly wounded, is very moderate and does not reach 4,500, which is the number of German prisoners only so far counted. Four French divisions only were engaged in the fight.

Hammering the British

London, October 26.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: Rain fell again during the greater part of the day.

South of the Ancre, the enemy's artillery was active, especially in the neighborhood of Le Sars and Faucourt l'Abbaye. There was reciprocal intermittent shelling elsewhere.

General Haig reported this morning. During the night, there was heavy enemy shelling between Faucourt l'Abbaye and Les Boeufs and in the neighborhood of Stuff Redoubt and Zollern Redoubt. The enemy's trenches near Monchy and also north-east of Arras were successfully raided, considerable damage being done and prisoners taken.

'French Gain Terrain' Is Germans' Admission

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, October 25.—On account of the rainy weather, the fighting activity in the Somme sector diminished yesterday. Only the artillery fire temporarily increased.

In the evening, partial French attacks on the line Les Boeufs-Rancourt broke down before our barricades, without obtaining a success.

On the north-eastern front at Verdun, the French attack up to the burning Fort Douaumont gained terrain. The fighting continues.

News Brevities

The Union Church Ladies Society announce a musical afternoon in aid of wounded soldiers and sailors, to be held in Union Church Hall on November 1. A very attractive program has been arranged by Mrs. Sartz, who will be assisted by Mrs. Burrett and Mrs. Morse. Tea will be served at 4 o'clock. Tickets may be secured at the door for $1, to include tea and one friend.

* * *

Professor Marcus D. Buell, Ph.D., of Boston University, is to preach at the Union Church tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

* * *

Under the auspices of the Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A., Miss Jessie Ackermann will begin a series of lectures on current topics, at 5.15 p.m. on Tuesday, November 7, in the Y.M.C.A. lecture hall. The lectures will run for five successive Tuesdays, at the same hour, with a charge of $2 for the full course. They are intended specially for those who have a good knowledge of the English language.

* * *

In connection with the effort of the Nanking Y.M.C.A. to secure a site for a new building, General Feng Kuocheng has opened the subscription list with Tls. 5,000. Many other leading men in the city are supporting the movement.

* * *

The River Police are waging an effective campaign against opium smugglers. Several arrests have been made recently, including two Chinese yesterday. In each case, only a small amount of contraband was found, ranging in weight from three to thirteen pounds.

* * *

A reception will be held at the Japanese Consulate, next Tuesday, from 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., in honor of the Imperial Birthday.

* * *

Classes of the British Chamber of Commerce language School for the study of the Shanghai dialect will open at an early date, if a sufficient number of students are enrolled.

* * *

The large number of fatal motor accidents during the past few weeks led Mr. Perkins, the American Assessor, yesterday in the Mixed Court, to ask for a complete record to be compiled, showing the owners of the cars, the drivers and the places where the accidents occurred.

* * *

Mr. George Wilkins Guthrie, U.S. Ambassador to Tokio, who has been in Mukden on his tour in China, left there on the 25th, for Tokio, via the Antung-Mukden railway and the Chosen railway.

* * *

The Coast Inspector notifies mariners that the Fort Light, at the entrance to the Haiho, Gulf of Pechili, has been discontinued.

* * *

News has been received here of the death of M. Rene Delastre, formerly a member of the Chinese Customs staff at Hankow. He was killed in action on the western front on August 16. He enlisted soon after the outbreak of the war. He passed through the special military school and was appointed to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Battalion, Chasseurs Alpins. He was mentioned in despatches for gallantry.

* * *

An "At Home" was held at the Navy Y.M.C.A. last night for the sailors of the Asiatic Fleet now in port. A musical program was given.

SEEK GREATER AMITY WITH THE FAR EAST

Missionaries and Christian Laymen Favor a Non-partisan Board to Study Problem

CHURCHES BACK MOVEMENT

Meeting at Yale Club Expected To Be Preliminary to Others Of a Similar Nature

New York, Sept. 29.—The result of a secret conference, attended by forty American missionaries from China and Japan, mission board secretaries, and prominent Christian laymen, which considered at the Yale Club last Tuesday "the great moral issues involved in the relations of America and the Orient and the responsibilities of American Christians in these matters," was made public yesterday by Frederick Lynch, Secretary of the Church Peace Union, founded by Andrew Carnegie.

The meeting was arranged by the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and was not open to the public in order that the utmost freedom of discussion might prevail.

Three resolutions were passed after consideration, according to announcement, "not only of the unfair treatment of Japanese and Chiese in America, but of the relations of Japan and China, and the question of America's right attitude in the matters involved."

The first resolution called upon the President and Congress "to create a nonpartisan commission of not less than five members, whose duty it shall be to study the entire problem of the relations of America with Japan and with China," and "to invite the Government of China and the Government of Japan, each to appoint similar commissions." "If such commissions should be appointed, it is the opinion of this conference that the American commission should meet the commissions of China and Japan in their respective countries."

The second resolution endorsed the bill proposed by the American Bar Association for enactment by Congress providing for the adequate protection of aliens. Because of the lack of such a law the Federal Government is not able to fulfill its treaty pledges. The resolution provides for a committee to bring this matter properly before the President and Congress.

The third affirmed the importance of "establishing as soon as possible a Bureau of Information as to Eastern Affairs for the purpose of supplying to the press and public unbiased and accurate information as to the progress of events in China and Japan and their relations to the United States," which resolution was referred to the Federal Council of Churches and the World Alliance.

"It was shown that the alleged menace to America of large Japanese immigration has been completely solved by Japan's faithful administration of the 'gentleman's agreement,' that 15,139 more Japanese males have left America during the last seven years than have arrived," said the announcement, which continued: "The alleged clash of Japanese and American policies in China was looked at from many new angles. Such men as Bishops Roots and Lewis and President Lowry of China, Bishops Harris and Tucker and Dr. Dearing of Japan, Dr. Robert E. Speer, Mornay Williams, Bishop Lloyd, and Governor Baldwin of America were prominent in the discussions.

"The conference closed after six hours of intensely earnest discussion and thought, with the conviction that a good beginning had been made, and that similar meetings should be held from time to time where representative Americans from Japan, China, and American could meet each other face to face and exchange experience, information, and opinion with utmost freedom and frankness."

New Governor-General Of Canada

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE

Here is the most recent picture of the Duke of Devonshire, who succeeds the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General of Canada. The Duke of Devonshire is forty-eight years old and succeeded to the title eight years ago.

As Victor Cavendish he made his debut in the House of Commons in 1892. For three years he was Treasurer of the Royal Household and last December was made a Knight of the Garter. The Devonshire fortune is one of the largest in England.

Germans Are Driven Over Rumanian Line In the Ojtuz Valley

Some Ground Ceded at Vulcan Pass, Which Invaders Claim To Have Captured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, October 26.—An official communique states: In Uzul Valley, the battle continues. Here we advanced westward and took 200 prisoners.

In Ojtuz Valley, we completely repulsed the enemy beyond the frontier and captured 159 prisoners. We repulsed attacks west of the River Alt, where we continue to press the enemy northward.

We ceded a little ground in the region of Vulcan Pass.

After violent combats, the enemy have been heavily repulsed everywhere on the western frontier of Moldavia, where they now occupy but a small portion of our territory, in the region of Trotus Pass and Uzul Valley.

We repulsed violent attacks south of Predeal and south-west of Brasso. The enemy made progress west of Juil Valley.

German Pressure Weakens

Petrograd, October 26.—An official communique states that the pressure of the enemy in the Dobrudja has weakened.

The Rumanians have succeeded in arresting the pressure against their north-eastern front.

London, October 26.—An official communique issued in Berlin claims that the Austro-German forces have seized Vulcan Pass.

An unconfirmed wireless telegram received in Rome states that the Rumanians have blown up the bridge across the Danube at Czernavoda.

Odessa, October 26.—Particulars of the last days of the occupation of Constanza by the Russians and Rumanians, gathered from arrivals here, show that as many as fifteen aeroplanes dropped bombs in one day. Fifteen wounded men in a Red Cross Hospital were killed.

Refugees state that the enemy's aeroplanes dropped proclamations in the town, exhorting the Rumanians not to be afraid, as the invaders were friends. They also dropped packets of poisoned sweets, bearing false marks intended to denote that they were of Russian origin.

Burn Constanza Stores

Notwithstanding the bombardment, the authorities despatched stores by rail, road and sea and ultimately burned the remainder. The Russian flotilla assisted the retiring troops in resisting the approach of the enemy to the town. The troops retired in orderly fashion and the flotilla only left when the port was in flames.

The British, Russian and French Consuls have arrived here. They were among the last to leave. The last train left for Czernavoda when the enemy were already bombarding the railway-line.

Despite the ceaseless, heavy bombardment of the port, the Russian sailors who remained after the troops and population had gone worked very bravely, burning the huge grain elevators and stores of cereals, flour and oil.

Austro-German Troops Storm the Vulcan Pass

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, October 25.—On the eastern front, there were local engagements, which did not change the situation. North of Campolong, our attack is progressing.

The Vulcan Pass has been taken in assault by German and Austro-Hungarian troops.

The pursuit of the enemy is progressing according to the plans. Czernavoda has been captured this morning. The details are not yet known.

By this success, the Rumanian and Russian army operating in the Dobrudja have been deprived of their last railway communication, which is an exceedingly important success.

Official Bulgarian telegram.—Sofia, October 24.—The vigorous pursuit of the enemy, who are fleeing in complete disorder, continues. On October 23, our right wing reached the line Caramurad-Dokuzol. Near Islam Tepe, our cavalry attacked a Rumanian brigade and near Caragalad a Russian battalion of territorials.

We captured the commander of the Rumanian brigade and the commander of the Russian battalion, one color and 800 men of the 4th infantry division. After bitter fighting, Megidia has been conquered, great stocks of railway materials being taken.

The troops of our left wing reached the line Megidia and the height of Hossuyg to the village of Rasova. The enemy suffered heavy and bloody losses.

On October 23, we captured 51 officers, over 3,200 men, four cannon, 30 machine-guns, three mine-throwers, five engines and 200 railway-cars.

3 ARCHDUKES REMOVED

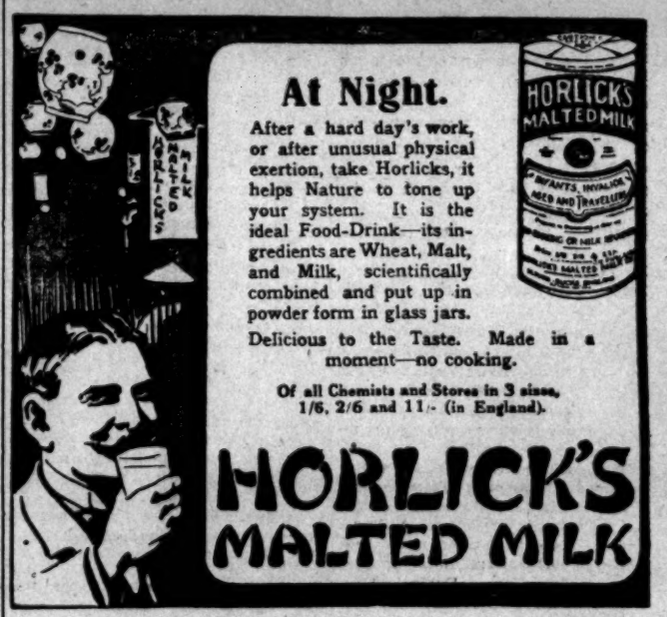
Lose Austrian Commands Because Of German Influence

London, September 21.—A despatch from Zurich to the Wireless Press says: "Three more Austrian Archdukes have been ejected as the result of German influence from three important military commands.

"Archduke Eugene, recently commander in chief on the Italian front, has been retired from the army and appointed curator in the Academy of Science at Vienna.

"Archduke Leopold Salvator, until recently Inspector General of artillery, has been removed from the list of active officers and has been appointed protector of the Francis Joseph Academy of Science, Literature and Art at Prague.

"Archduke Charles Stephen has been appointed protector of the Academy of Sciences at Cracow."



At Night.

After a hard day's work, or after unusual physical exertion, take Horlicks, it helps Nature to tone up your system. It is the ideal Food-Drink—its ingredients are Wheat, Malt, and Milk, scientifically combined and put up in powder form in glass jars.

Delicious to the Taste. Made in a moment—no cooking.

Of all Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 and 11/- (in England).

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

For Volleyball, Tennis, Basketball, Indoor Baseball and all Sporting Supplies and Athletic Equipments

Call at the Educational Supply Department

COMMERCIAL PRESS, LTD.

C453 Honan Road.

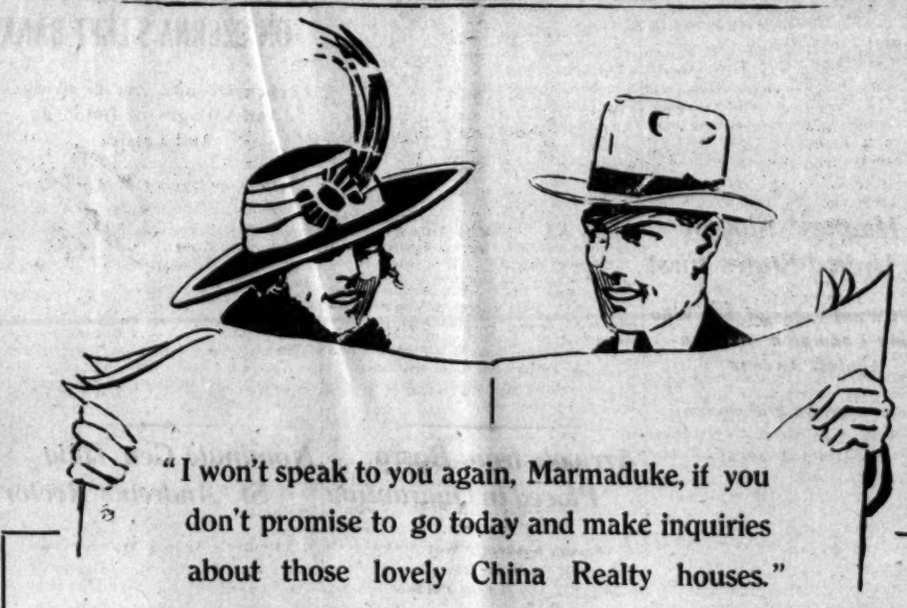
We carry in stock goods made by Wright and Ditson and William Shillock.

We manufacture all kinds of Gymnastic Apparatus.

Goods on exhibition also at

The Chinese Y. M. C. A. Book Room

120 Szechuen Road.



"I won't speak to you again, Marmaduke, if you don't promise to go today and make inquiries about those lovely China Realty houses."

It is foolish to pay rent year after year, for at the end of 10 or 15 years you have nothing to show for it.

WHY NOT OWN A HOME ?

We have several houses ready for occupation, and others nearing completion, in the best residential districts of Shanghai. If you cannot afford to pay at once for both the house and lot, we can arrange to lend you part of the money, to be repaid at your convenience.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.

39 Nanking Road.

Since War broke out

5,000 Oliver Typewriters

have been bought by H. B. M. Government for military purposes

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.

Large Stocks of Swedish Paper.
Write for prices and particulars.
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
No. 6 Kiangse Road

-:- *In the Courts* -:-

Mr. White-Cooper Wins

The action brought in the British Supreme Court by Messrs. Neotia and Co. against Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper, for damages for trespass, was dismissed yesterday, with costs against the plaintiff, although a warrant for the searching of premises, concerning which the suit was started, was found to have been issued without jurisdiction.

Mr. Skinner Turner, Assistant Judge, delivered the judgment. Mr. D. McNeill appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. R. F. C. Master for defendant.

His Lordship said:—

This is an action for damages for trespass to goods: an action of tort. The claim in effect is that the defendant acting under a search warrant which had been issued at his own instance and was illegal because made without jurisdiction had entered the premises of the plaintiffs and had taken away certain documents, the property of the plaintiffs. But the Statement of Claim did not stop there: it alleged that the defendant acted improperly in getting the warrant and that he got it with the intention of depriving the plaintiffs of the possession of these documents. The claim is for damages and for the return of the documents.

The defence denies the illegality of the search warrant, denies the alleged motive for asking for it, and denies any impropriety in making the application for it. It admits the presence at the search and an active part in it, done at the request of the police officer to whom the warrant was addressed, and says that the search warrant was obtained in furtherance of the ends of justice and that as a result criminal proceedings were begun. It was also urged that, even if the warrant was issued without jurisdiction, the defendant is protected because he acted under process of law.

If the action had been brought to determine the one question whether the warrant was legal or illegal, much of the statement of claim was not wanted; but no application was made to strike any of it out and further it seems to me that the allegations made therein would go to the issue of damages, if such were ordered against the defendant. It is now, however, admitted by Mr. McNeill that question was not the reason for the action or for the line pursued by him in the conduct of it. The real reason was to obtain materials for use in a motion then pending before the Full Court in an action between Hip Foong Hong and Neotia and Co., in which Mr. White-Cooper's firm was acting for Hip Foong Hong. Exception was taken by Mr. King and by the defendant to the use of the word "induce" in the Statement of Claim; the paragraph alleged that the defendant "induced" Mr. King to issue this warrant. Mr. McNeill expressly stated that he did not mean anything improper by the word; nothing more than can be applied to the conduct of any advocate who properly wins a case in Court.

I come to the facts of the case and I start by saying that the only evidence before me consists of the oral testimony of Mr. King and Mr. White-Cooper, the two letters before action, the sworn information on which the search warrant was granted, the search warrant itself, the two criminal summonses issued against Karanje and such admissions as have been made on the pleading or by counsel in the case. Many other things and documents have been referred to but they are not in evidence, or before me in any way.

It seems that judgment was given in this Court on July 7, 1916, in a case of Hip Foong Hong v. Neotia and Co. The case turned on the cancellation or non-cancellation of certain contracts for the sale of opium. Mr. Wilkinson was counsel for the plaintiffs. The Judge decided in favor of the defendants. Shortly afterwards the charge of the plaintiffs' case was taken over by Mr. White-Cooper's firm, though no formal notification of this was entered in the Court or notified to the defendants' lawyers till much later. It is clear, however, that some change was known to the defendants, for the proceedings relating to an appeal in the case to the Privy Council were conducted by Mr. White-Cooper. Those proceedings were heard in Court on July 20 when Mr. McNeill was present, and the Registrar knew that Mr. White-Cooper's firm was in charge of the paper relating to that appeal. On August 8 the defendant applied to the Registrar for a warrant to search the premises of Messrs. Neotia and Co. on an affidavit sworn by one Ko Fah-chao which had attached to it copies of certain documents alleged to be in these premises. The only criminal offence suggested then was one of conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice. The warrant was granted by Mr. King and addressed to, and executed by Sergeant Prosser of the Municipal Police. Mr. White-Cooper accompanied the search party, very naturally as it seems to me, and took an active part in the search: in fact it could hardly have been done without him. The search, to which no protest was made by Karanje, produced the documents named in the information: no complaint has been made of the manner in which the search was conducted nor is there any evidence with regard to it. The documents were brought to this Court where they have remained ever since. On August 9 Mr. White-Cooper applied for and obtained two summonses against one Karanje, the, or a, manager of Messrs. Neotia's firm, for perjury and conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice. Those summonses were never served and a warrant of arrest was then issued: that too was never executed and Karanje has not been seen since, and may be taken to have absconded. The criminal charges have therefore never been investigated. In the meantime Mr. White-Cooper's firm filed a motion to the Full Court in the action of Hip Foong v. Neotia, askin. for an extension of the time for an application to that Court for a rehearing. That application had not been heard when this case was heard by me. The writ in this case was issued on August 21.

Now the suggestions of the plaintiffs are that Mr. White-Cooper and Mr. Wilkinson knew of the probable existence of the documents now discovered soon after the date of the judgment and that the change of lawyers was made because Mr. Wilkinson as Crown Advocate might have ultimately to prosecute and it would not do for him to deal with all these preliminaries; that any action on this knowledge of the documents was intentionally postponed until the departure of another manager of Messrs. Neotia's firm, a man whose very existence has not been proved to me, much less his presence in or departure from Shanghai, with no intention of prosecuting anyone, but intending to make use of some procedure used in the Mixed Court by the Opium Combine and called by Mr. McNeill "settlement by search warrant"; that after this man's departure, it having been arranged that Mr. Wilkinson should come back for the matter, the application was made for a search warrant: that Mr. White-Cooper then deliberately and improperly concealed from the Registrar that he had taken over the case from Mr. Wilkinson and that Ko Fah-chao had been disbelieved by the Judge: that, on the successful result of the search, Mr. White-Cooper deliberately delayed the application for the issue of any criminal process against Karanje, who must have been the informer, thereby intending to allow him the time and opportunity to escape, proving that the vindication of the criminal law was never the object of the issue of the search warrant which was really obtained for the purpose of the appeal in the case of Hip Foong Hong v. Neotia: and lastly, that one criminal summons was intentionally framed so that it could not be successful, while the other could not succeed, as Mr. White-Cooper must have known, unless his knowledge of the law of evidence was so bad: further proof of the absence of any intention to prosecute. In addition to this some suggestion of complaint seems to have been made against certain members of the Opium Combine who gave evidence for the plaintiffs in the main case: it was stated afterwards by Mr. McNeill that they had attended on subpoena, a suggestion which had not been received with favor when made by me in Court and a fact which could easily have been ascertained by Mr. McNeill before he made his complaint. And lastly a kind of protest was made against the rule which allows the Crown Advocate here to take private practice. On that I can only say that, as I believe Mr. McNeill has acted as Crown Advocate here, I suppose he knows any drawbacks that attach to the situation though I am unable to see what bearing it has or can have on this case.

Now these are inferences I am asked to draw against the defendant and Mr. Wilkinson on the facts above related, and on the arguments (1) that as the summons for conspiracy did not contain a material word, it was and could not be effective: and (2) that any evidence obtained by means of the search warrant could not be used against Karanje and so the charge of perjury must fail. I had hoped that, after the defendant's evidence, Mr. McNeill would have withdrawn from some, at least, of the suggestions made, but he expessly did not do so; and though it is not really material to the issue before me I must take notice of them. Speaking for myself I cannot see that Mr. Wilkinson was wrong in handing over the conduct of the case, if criminal proceedings were likely to arise out of it. It was possible that his duties to his client and his duties as Crown Advocate might in some way clash. Even therefore if the evidence of perjury and conspiracy was in the hands of Mr. Wilkinson when he was in charge of the case, I do not see any ground for complaint in the change of lawyer. Secondly, I see no ground for the suggestion that Mr. Wilkinson came back on August 6 in order to be here when this matter was undertaken. It was expressly denied by the defendant and I cannot shut out my own knowledge that at all events one matter that brought him back to Shanghai was a prosecution under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, which had been fixed some time previously for August 10. Further there is nothing to lead me to think that the defendant swore falsely when he said that he never heard of these documents till August 7. As for the motive of the defendant and Mr. Wilkinson in applying for a search warrant, I do not doubt that their first idea was that the production of these documents would affect the appeal in the main case; but I see no evidence in that and in the other circumstances of the case to lead me to the conclusion that the use of this criminal process and any other criminal process that might follow was never intended to be serious. Then as to the reason for postponing action: I have said that I have no knowledge of any other manager but Karanje: but I do know that it was decided to appeal in the main case to the Privy Council and the Court was moved for that purpose on July 20. I also know that an application for a rehearing of a case tried in the Supreme Court has to be made to the Full Court here in one month from the date of the judgment, and that after that time an application for extension of time has to be made and this is not always granted. The suggestion made is that, for some occult reason, two experienced practitioners of this Court, having the material in their hands, delayed action till after the expiry of that month and so put an extra obstacle in their own way. Stated thus it seems to me to be an absurd suggestion, apart from the evidence of Mr. White-Cooper. That is all that concerns Mr. Wilkinson and I see no ground of complaint against him: there is nothing whatever against him of anything improper or unprofessional. As to the defendant himself much of what I have said above applies to him, but I have to consider his own actions in the matter. He, too, cannot be said to have acted in any way wrongly in taking up this case, even if he knew (which he did not) of the existence of these documents and of their supposed bearing on the case. Mr. King has disposed of the suggestion that he acted in any way improperly when he applied for the warrant or that his own position in the matter and the fact that Ko Fah-chao had been concerned in the main case were in any way concealed. I can not deal with the procedure in the Mixed Court, for Counsel did not agree about it and no evidence was called as to it; but no questions were put to Mr. White-Cooper about it and the suggestions therefore do not affect my mind at all. I am quite prepared to believe that that Court has procedure which is not the same as the procedure of this Court. As to the delay in issuing the criminal process and its result I agree that it was unfortunate, but it is a far cry from that to say that it was done with the intention of letting Karanje escape. And I think any legal practitioner is entitled to consider the result of a search before he launches criminal process. The wording of the conspiracy summons was not in Mr. White-Cooper's hands: it was in the hands of the Court and the defendant is not and cannot be held responsible for that. In addition, I think that it was forgotten that there are ample powers of amendment in the Court which hears a case: I need only call attention to Article 57 (1) of the Order in Council as to errors or omissions in stating the offence or the particulars. Then it is clear that what is discovered by means of a search warrant can be used in evidence against a man: otherwise what good would a search warrant be in any case? In the case of R. v. Colucci (3. F. and F.), the documents seized in a charge of false pretences relating to these documents were put in evidence without challenge. But this charge is more than that: it was (correctly) described by Mr. Master as a suggestion of compounding a felony and is correspondingly serious: punishable by fine and imprisonment. Such a charge shoud never be made lightly by counsel: there should be more than suggestion. And here it all depends upon one matter: did the defendant know of the existence of these documents before August 7? And on that, the plaintiff has called no evidence at all. And when one knows that the charge is brought against a leading member of the legal profession here, who was described to me as Chairman of the Watch Committee of the Municipal Council and who is known to me as Chairman of the Bar Committee, the Court is entitled to something in the nature of evidence. If proved the defendant is unfit to practise in this Court, whatever action might be taken against him in England: but I am glad to be able to say that not one of the suggestions of impropriety, criminality or unprofessional conduct have in any way been brought home to him; and I do not think they should have been made without any evidence to support them.

I have felt obliged to go somewhat fully into the various matters raised in this case. Attacks were made in open Court upon practitioners of this Court, affecting their honor as well as their intelligence. It behoves me to deal with them in the interest of the individuals concerned as well as of the public, knowing that men value their honor and reputation for professional integrity more than the sanctity of their papers. And the complaint that the defendant was using this process of a search warrant for ulterior motives does not come well from one who admits that he is using this case with a view to other proceedings to which the defendant is not a party save in so far as he is a lawyer engaged in it.

I pass now to the general question of jurisdiction which has been argued here, and will state my conclusions without restating the various arguments that were addressed to me. Jurisdiction in China is exercised under Treaty and in order to regulate that jurisdiction the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, was passed by the Imperial Parliament to consolidate the existing law on the matter. That statute provides for legislation by way of Order in Council. On the powers thus conferred upon His Majesty there is only one limitation:—Section 12 provides that if an Order in Council is repugnant to the provisions of an Act of Parliament extending to His Majesty's subjects in China it shall be void to the extent of that repugnancy. I do not doubt that under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act His Majesty in Council has ample powers to make differences between the law of England in England and the law applied to British subjects by His Majesty's Court in China, subject only to the question of repugnance dealt with hereafter.

Under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act 1890 the China Order in Council 1904 was promulgated. It is binding therefore unless it is repugnant as above stated. Article 6 provides that jurisdiction in China is to be exercised under and according to the provisions of the Order and not otherwise. Then the Order lays down the general principles underlying the administration of civil and criminal jurisdiction. Article 35 deals with criminal matters and par. 2 enacts:—

"Subject to the provisions of this Order, criminal jurisdiction under this Order shall, as far as circumstances admit, be exercised on the principles of, and in conformity with English law for the time being, and

(Continued on Page 4)

Broken Bits of Humanity on Way to Repair Shop

Here is an interesting picture taken during the furious fighting on the Somme, a short way back of the British lines. The wounded, those able to walk with the aid of their comrades, are slowly and painfully making their way back to the field hospital for treatment. Note the expression of sympathetic agony on the face of the Tommy sitting at the roadside. One of the men supporting the unfortunate wounded man in the center is partially barefooted, evidently the result of a bursting shell.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent, or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent, or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse. It causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper of genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have used your Castoria in cases of colic in children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market."
J. E. SIMPSON, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"A medicine so valuable and beneficial for children as your Castoria is deserves the highest praise. I find it in use everywhere."
J. S. ALEXANDER, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"Have used your Castoria on various occasions in suitable cases and have found it a palatable and efficient laxative, especially in the various diseases of childhood."
CHAS. EDWARD GARDINER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, and always obtain the desired result."
F. GERALD BLATTNER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"I have prescribed Castoria to families for several years. It is all right. Mothers like it, for children will take it without any trouble."
C. A. WILSON, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children."
J. A. BOARMAN, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

FLASH LIGHT PHOTOS

A scientific job, every body with eyes open, no smoke. Proofs submitted same evening.

Burr 3 Broadway

IMPORTANT

★ **Star Garage Co.** ★

PHONE WEST 197

New Series of Chandler Closed Cars For Hire

SEVEN—SEATER

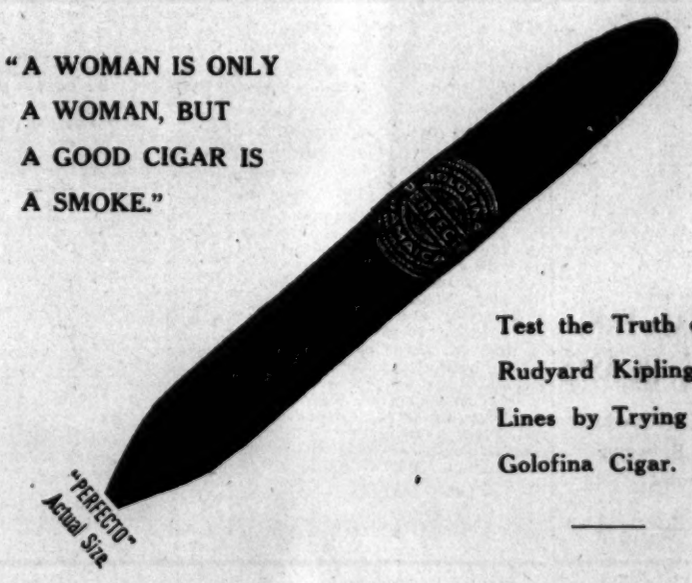
$5.00 Per Hour

125 BUBBLING WELL ROAD.

FROM JAMAICA TO FAR CATHAY—

Golofina Cigars.

"A WOMAN IS ONLY
A WOMAN, BUT
A GOOD CIGAR IS
A SMOKE."



Test the Truth of Rudyard Kipling's Lines by Trying a Golofina Cigar.

By all who have tried them, it is recognized that Golofina Cigars are, among 'Smokes,' the Most Compatible to the Chinese Climate.

British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., Distributors,
Bristol & London.

SHIPPERS REORGANIZE FOR UNIFORM TARIFF

Thirteen Companies Reach Agreement in New Trans-Pacific Freight Bureau

DISSOLVED BY THE WAR

Schedule To Be Announced Soon May Raise Prices, Affecting American Buyers

Tokio, October 20.—Negotiations long pending to enforce a regular freight tariff on the Pacific have resulted in the organisation of the Trans-Pacific Freight Bureau, composed of thirteen steamship companies which maintain lines on the Pacific. The new body represents a reorganization of the Trans-Pacific Freight Conference, which was dissolved by the war.

The companies which have signed the new agreement of freight rates are the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the China Mail Steamship Company, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company, the Ocean Steamship Company, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the Glen Line, the Java-China-Japan Lijo, Frank Waterhouse and the Bank Line.

All particulars of the new freight tariffs will be announced shortly. Many factors led up to the disbandment of the old conference. Upon the outbreak of the war changes were made in the management of several of the British steamship companies. Most of the trans-Pacific liners of the Canadian Pacific were requisitioned by the British navy. They were not released until last April.

Several Companies Withdraw

Although the move had no connection with the war, the Pacific Mail line left Oriental waters the first of the year and was not revived until this fall. With the withdrawal of several important members from the conference, the organization was dissolved.

With a slump in freights since the middle of last August and indications of a return to normal conditions, desires to revive the uniform tariffs increased. Negotiations looking to this end were started several months ago, but owing to a difference of views held by some of the companies, the issue was not settled until recently.

The frequent fluctuations in tariffs which prove so annoying to merchants engaged in foreign trade will pass with the adoption of the new scale. Unnecessary rivalry among the steamship companies will also be removed. One of the conditions that caused the shippers to realize the importance of an early conclusion of new tariffs was the frequent appearance of steamers without regular schedules, which, after transporting munitions to Vladivostok, were willing to return with cargo accepted at low rates.

May Affect American Buyers

The new scale will be more important to buyers in America than to sellers in the Far East, for the only effect on the latter, in case the rates are raised, will be an increase in the prices of their goods.

Districts where the new tariffs will be applicable are Hongkong, French Indo-China, the Phillippines, Siam, the Straits Settlements, Java, Dutch East Indies and Colombo. The charges will not apply to cargoes exported from ports in Japan, Korea, Manchuria and Formosa. In order to check up merchants in China and other parts of the Orient who are re-shipping goods to America and Canada from these ports not affected, an investigation is now being conducted by a committee appointed from among the signers of the new tariff.

SATO A REAL BALL FAN; WHAT'S SCORE? HE ASKS

Japan's New Representative Tells Of Ties Between Two Nations

Seattle, October 2.—"Who will win the pennant in the National League?"

This was the first direct question asked by Dr. Almaro Sato, the new Japanese Ambassador, as he approached the shores of the United States. There was no request for the latest important news from Tokio. The Ambassador's next question was:

"Will Wilson or Hughes be elected next month?"

Ambassador Sato was educated at De Pauw University, graduating with the class of 1881. He is an enthusiastic baseball fan.

"Baseball is a good, clean game," said the Ambassador. "It calls for deftness, quick thought and skill, and is filled with interest. I am glad to say it is played extensively in Japan, and is one of the things which binds Japan closer to the United States."

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

SAY BOYS I JUST GAVE THE ICE BOX THE ONCE OVER AND ON THE SQUARE THERE'S ONLY ONE BOTTLE OF BEER IN IT — WONT ONE OF YOU FELLOWS HAVE IT?
NO THANKS JIMMY — I WOULDNT THINK OF IT — NOT A BIT THIRSTY
NO-NO-JIM YOU TAKE IT YOURSELF WE'RE ALL RIGHT-
I KNOW HOW IT IS — NOTHING OF THE SORT JAMESIE OLD PAL — YOU LICK IT UP YOURSELF — WE DIDNT COME UP HERE TO DRINK YOUR STUFF-
HE COULD EAT THE BOTTLE
DYING FOR A DRINK
HE GIVE 2 YEARS OF HIS LIFE FOR ONE SWIG
HE PULLED THE SAME GAG LAST WEEK
INDOOR SPORTS
GOING UP TO A FRIENDS JOINT TO PLAY POKER AT HIS INVITATION AND THEN AFTER A WAIT OF TWO HOURS HE FINDS BUT ONE BOTTLE OF BREW IN THE COOLER.

In the Courts

(Continued from Page 3)

with the powers vested in the Courts of Justice and Justices of the Peace in England, according to their respective jurisdiction and authority."

That means that subject to the provisions of the order and as far as circumstances admit the Courts use English law and procedure. Hence we apply the new Perjury Act, 1911, and we try certain offences without a jury. Now the Order gives (Art. 119) certain powers of making rules and of these rules the Courts take judicial notice (Art. 168, 3). When these rules are duly made they are binding, and (Rule 315) it is only in regard to a matter of practice and procedure for which no provision is made in the Rules that we are allowed to go to the practice and procedure in England. If then a Rule is in respect of a matter of practice and procedure; if it was made by the Judge and approved by the Secretary of State (I omit the question of a declaration of urgency), it is binding and as effective as the Order in Council itself. The result is that the Order in Council is binding unless repugnant: the rules are binding if they relate to practice and procedure and have been enacted with the necessary formalities; and it is only in matters of practice and procedure for which no provision is made in the rules that we can look to the law in England. The fact that there is difference between them and either the law or the procedure in England is not enough to limit powers apparently existing under the Order or the Rules, and here I have authority. Under the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, a Mrs. Carew was tried for murder with a jury of five men only. She was convicted and sentenced to death. That Order in Council provided in Article 5 as follows:—(a) Subject to the provisions of this order, the criminal jurisdiction aforesaid shall, as far as circumstances admit, be exercised upon the principles of and in conformity with the Common Law, the Statute Law and other Law for the time being in force in and for England and with the power vested in and according to the course of procedure and practice observed by and before Courts of Justices and Justices of the Peace in England, according to their respective jurisdiction and authorities; and in Article 30:—the jury should be of five persons. Application for leave to appeal was made to the Privy Council and the main ground urged was that every Englishman has a right to be tried by a jury of twelve persons. The L. C. in giving the judgment of their Lordships and refusing leave to appeal said (I quote from the report in 18 Cox. C.C., 625): "Their Lordships have no doubt whatever that Her Majesty had full jurisdiction to establish the Court and to constitute the Court in such a way as the Court has been constituted, namely, with a jury of five. In truth the objection, if it were a reasonable and arguable objection, would go to the existence of any Court at all. It is manifest that the language of the Statute (the For. Jur. Act 1843) intended to remove any doubt which there was, if there was a doubt, as to Her Majesty's jurisdiction to establish Courts by Order in Council under the circumstances of this case. The statute has placed it beyond doubt, because it uses in terms the phrase that Her Majesty shall have as ample jurisdiction as though she had obtained the jurisdiction by cession of territory or conquest; and it is familiar law, which cannot now be denied, that a conqueror has a right to impress on conquered territory what system of jurisdiction he pleases. The Statute has removed any doubt which may be entertained on the subject as to whether such rights extended to the jurisdiction over the Queen's own subjects, and therefore their Lordships are of opinion that the jurisdiction is well founded."

It is true that this case was decided on an Order in Council made before the For. Jur. Act 1890, but that Act was quoted in argument and I cannot think that both the Court that heard the case and the Counsel who argued it were unaware of Section 12. In addition the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1890 was a consolidating Act and though the Act of 1843 was repealed the language of the 1890 Act was the same in the matter of the amplitude of the jurisdiction.

I may be allowed lastly, in support of my view, the support of a well known text book: Hall's Foreign Jurisdiction of the British Crown. I quote firstly from pp. 10 and 11. In dealing with the For. Jur. Act. 1890, he says: By implication this provision enables the Queen in Council to make such orders as may be necessary from time to time for the purpose of giving due effect to the Jurisdiction:—To guard against a possible difficulty, and to secure complete freedom of action, it is declared that "an Order in Council made in pursuance of this Act shall not be, or be deemed to have been, void on the ground of repugnancy to the law of England unless it is repugnant to the provisions of an Act of Parliament—which extends to British subjects in the country affected by the Order." Upon this enactment as a whole little comment need be made. It plainly recognizes in the amplest manner that the Crown, independently of parliament, is in possession of jurisdictional rights abroad, which are good as between it and foreign sovereigns; but as for their enforcement against British subjects it is advisable that parliamentary sanction shall be afforded, powers of legislation are confirmed or given by way of delegation, subject only to certain provisions contained in the Act itself, and to any special legislation that may be passed in the future.

And later on he says (p.p. 164 and 165):—The Foreign Jurisdiction Act legalises and sanctions legislation by way of Order in Council and legislation so effected is restricted only by the qualification that if it be repugnant, etc. At the same time the qualifying words "as far as circumstances admit," which appear universally in the Orders, allow a certain wise elasticity in the application of law, and are paralleled in the Act by the provision that an Order in Council, made in pursuance of it "shall not be or be deemed to have been, void on the ground of repugnancy to the law of England unless it be repugnant to the provisions of some such Act of Parliament as before mentioned."

Now as to the meaning of Sect. 12 dealing with "repugnancy" I am not without authority. This section is practically word for word with Sects. 2 and 3 of the Colonial Laws Validity Act 1865 (28 and 29. Vict. c, 63) (read). That Act was passed to get rid of arguments of the nature that have been used in this case, which were used with regard to Colonial legislation. And it has been under discussion in the P.C., in a case from Natal, Reg. v. Marais, 1902, A.C. 51. The application there was for leave to appeal from a conviction by a special Court constituted under a Natal Act: and one of the grounds urged was that the applicant was not liable to be tried by Roman-Dutch Law, that the English Law applied and that its procedure cannot be varied. And it was expressly argued that it was repugnant to the Law of England, within the meaning of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865, to deprive a person accused of high treason of a trial by jury. The P.C. refused the application for leave to appeal. His Lordship here read a lengthy extract from the Lord Chancellor's judgment.

He continued:—

Repugnance has therefore to be to the express terms of some Imperial Statute expressly applied by the Imperial Legislature to British subjects in China. None such has been shown here on the question under discussion.

I find that it is necessary to go, first of all, to the Order in Council and the Rules for our jurisdiction: that the only objection to the former is the matter of repugnancy as dealt with above, and to the latter the subject matter and the authority making them, possibly adding the question of repugnancy. And it is only in the case of matters of practice and procedure that are not dealt with in the rules that we are enabled to go to the practice and procedure in England. In this case therefore the jurisdiction to issue this search warrant is to be decided by our Order in Council and Rules: it is only if it is in a matter for which no provision is made in our Rules that we can look at the home procedure. Now Rule 40 deals with criminal practice and procedure: it was made by the Judge and approved by the Secretary of State. No repugnancy has anywhere been shown. In other words the warrant in this case is bad unless it can be brought within one of the cases dealt with by Rule 40 or within the procedure in England in so far as it may relate to matters not dealt with by Rule 40.

Rule 40 gives the procedure necessary for the issue of a search warrant in three classes of cases:—

(1) for stolen goods:

(2) for property on which an offence has been committed:

(3) for property with respect to which an offence has been committed.

In the case of other search warrants not included in the classes above mentioned it is necessary and lawful to turn to the procedure in England.

In this case it is not pretended that the warrant was issued under any other authority than Rule 40. It must therefore have been for property with respect to which an offence has been committed; for it is not for stolen goods nor for property on which an offence has been committed.

What offences are there? In my opinion they must be offences that have some relation to the property sought to be seized; it is not enough to say that the property sought for has some relation to the offence charged.

Here the offence alleged is a conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice: the property sought to be seized are certain letters that form evidence of that conspiracy. But the conspiracy is not with respect to the letters, though the letters may have much relation to the conspiracy. In my view, therefore (and I go by the grammatical construction of the words used: there is no judicial interpretation of them that I can find, and they are words known to criminal legislation: sec. 14 and 15. Vict. c. 100. sect. 30), there was no jurisdiction to issue this search warrant under Rule 40.

In that view it is legitimate to look at the procedure in England: and ask if a search warrant would be granted under that procedure in such a case. There I can find no authority for the issue of such a warrant: the only search warrant known to the common law of England is the one for stolen goods: all the others are the creation of statute: and I am unable to find any statute that authorizes a search warrant in a case like this. In so far then as our rules are concerned, this case does not come within them; and in so far as the Law of England is concerned no search warrant can be issued in these circumstances. The warrant was therefore one without jurisdiction.

The plaintiff also urges that the witness upon whose sworn information the warrant was granted was not a "credible" witness, inasmuch as he had been disbelieved by the Judge in the case of Hip Foong and Neotia. It is enough to say here that the credibility of a witness is for the Magistrate who hears him; and if it is to be taken that every witness who has been disbelieved by a Judge of this Court is not credible, then it becomes necessary to keep a list of such and refer to it every time. Again, though it is not the true test, it is the case here that the oath which he swore was correct and that the Magistrate was right to treat him as credible. A sort of complaint seems to have been made that the warrant was granted at once because the applicant was accompanied by his legal representative. I am not surprised at that; the lawyers practising in this Court are officers of the Court: the Bench is accustomed, and rightly so, to regard their applications as being made after due consideration; and it is only natural that an application of this sort should be granted more quickly than if it had been applied for by a litigant in person. There exist powers in this Court over the practitioner who makes the application, as well as any remedies that may exist against the applicant personally.

I think it well to say that the procedure of a search warrant is essentially criminal in its nature: it is an invasion of the ordinary rights of citizens and must therefore be strictly construed. Unless it is authorized by law, or any protection is otherwise afforded, parties who make use of it must abide by the consequences.

Is there any protection? Mr. Master urged that there is similar protection here to that afforded in England under the Constables Protection Act (24. Geo. II. c. 44. Sec. 6). Now it is clear to me that under our Rule 119, that Act should have been specially pleaded if it was relied upon. But this is a case in which I should certainly have acted under Rule 119 (2) and I did not understand that Mr. McNeill did more than call attention to the practice that should prevail.

It appears to me that a similar protection to that which is accorded in England (24 Geo. II c. 44. Sec. 6) must be given here. That protection extends to constables and persons acting in their aid. And it clearly covers the defendant in this case. A want of jurisdiction in the Magistrate issuing the warrant will not deprive the officer executing it of the protection which the law affords him.

In case I am wrong in my view of the law applicable to this case, I think perhaps I ought to deal with one other matter. If the defendant has no protection for his actions under this search warrant, the question of damages has to be considered. The plaintiffs have given no evidence of any, not even of inconvenience arising from the absence of these documents. In my view the damage is nominal and should be fixed at $5 only.

I have dealt with this case at some length, partly for the reasons I have already stated and partly because an important question of jurisdiction, going to the very root of our jurisdiction, has been argued here. I also remember that I am overruling, on this question of jurisdiction, the decision of the experienced Magistrate of this Court. My conclusions therefore are:

The warrant was issued without jurisdiction, inasmuch as it was not one of those contemplated by Rule 40 nor by the Law of England: but that the defendant, who acted in pursuance of it, is under the circumstances protected from any consequences that might otherwise have resulted from this want of jurisdiction: The action must be dismissed with costs.

On the question of the documents being raised by Mr. McNeill, his Lordship said this had not been mentioned in the case at all. No reference was made to it by either party. His view was that it was impossible to make any order. The documents were not in the custody of the defendant and they never had been. If he made any order regarding them he would be making an order which he could not carry out. Even if he put defendant in prison for the rest of his life for contempt of court he still would not get the documents. He did not see how any order could be made by the court. If the documents were in Mr. White-Cooper's hands it would be a different matter.

ASANO WOULD DISPOSE OF KOREA AND SIBERIA

Approached By British Firm, T.K.K. Set $9,000,000 As Sale Price

Tokio, October 21.—An inquiry yesterday on the rumor that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha was contemplating the sale of the Korea Maru and Siberia Maru, which were just recently purchased, brought forth the statement from Mr. R. Asano, a director of the company, that a "tempting offer" would surely be considered. It is known as a fact, however, that the T. K. K. has been approached by a British firm for the purchase of the old Pacific Mail steamers and that the Japanese company has set $9,000,000 gold as the price for which the liners can be bought.

It is generally understood that the British company wants the ships to be placed on trans-Atlantic service. The boats cost the T. K. K. $4,000,000 when purchased from the International Mercantile Company.

After the British offer had been receive a conference of the directors of the T.K.K. company was held, said Mr. Asano, resulting in the figure of $9,000,000 being named as the sale price. This is twice the amount for which the vessels were purchased, plus a million, which Mr. Asano says his company has spent in refitting them and bringing them from New York to Japan.

The purchase of the ships, with the Persia Maru, was the result of the visit of Mr. Scichiro Asano, president of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, to America last fall, shortly after the announcement regarding the withdrawal of the Pacific Mail from its Oriental run. The purchase price was an exceedingly low one, in view of the abnormal offers that have been made since the war's outbreak for vessels of every kind.

An instance of the T.K.K.'s success in dealing in ships is the Soyo Maru, a tanker owned by the company. Before the war is was valued at $350,000. Now the Toyo Kisen Kaisha has been offered $1,000,000 for it by a British firm, says Mr. R. Asano.

But even taking all the prosperity of the shipping trade into consideration, the $9,000,000 named by Mr. Asano as his selling price of the Korea and Siberia is a remarkably high figure. Should the deal go through, it would be the largest shipping transfer ever made in Japan. Inasmuch as the maritime boom has reached and pased its summit, it would also be a great stroke for the T.K.K.

Another reason for Mr. Asano wishing to sell his new acquisitions is based on his desire to build vessels of the future at his own dockyard, now under construction.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coal Coke

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai and Ramsay & Co., Hankow.

FOR DISINFECTING PURPOSES

and as a Preventative against Fevers, Cholera, Plague, Diphtheria and other Diseases, there is no stronger and more reliable Disinfectant than

CATCHPOLE & SONS' DISINFECTING FLUID

"HORSESHOE" BRAND

NON-CORROSIVE. NON-POISONOUS.

A perfect Cleanser, Disinfectant and Deodorizer for all Purposes.

Supplied in 1 and 5 gallon tins. Also in casks containing 40 Gallons.

MUSTARD & COMPANY,

Distributors.

22, Museum Road, Shanghai. Telephone No. 5491.

FINDS ALL GERMANY ANXIOUS FOR PEACE

Men Of Every Rank Wishing For War's End, Says S. M. Bier, Back From Visit

MASSES FRIENDLY TO U. S.

Educated Classes Oppose Ruthless Submarine War, Insisting On Keeping Faith

New York, September 27.—S. M. Bier, a naturalized American citizen of German birth, has just returned to this country after a visit in Germany which began before the outbreak of the European war. He has had a chance to watch the German people from the very beginning of hostilities, and says they now would like to see peace. He says that in conversation with men of all ranks he found the opinion the same; that although they were confident of winning, they knew the struggle would be a hard one, and would be glad to see it concluded.

"The educated classes," he said yesterday, "want things to remain as they are and fulfill the desires of President Wilson on the submarine issue, because they want America as their friend, their intimate friend. The landed proprietor class is the one which is behind the agitation to have the submarine war pushed to its bitter limit, because they think Germany can thus win the war. Among the important industrial people—and they always represent the best sentiment of any country, since for them the world is all one big family—there is the desire to keep the submarine war where it now stands.

"Bethmann Hollweg fought the extremists and I am sure he would prefer to resign rather than give in to them. He is very popular. The people believe he is honest and they love him. They have been sorry for one thing, and that is, to have seen him during the war dressed in a general's uniform. It does not fit the popular idea of him, and I believe he never had anything much to do with the army before the war began."

Found Officials Democratic

Mr. Bier emphasizing the statement that he was a neutral observer, took occasion to contradict what he said was the average American's idea of Germans and German officialdom.

"My brothers are among the largest real estate brokers in Berlin and Frankfort, and I spent a great deal of time in their officers and thus came into contact considerably with officials," he said. "They are represented as harsh and overbearing, but this is really not the case.

"To mention only one instance of this, I can name General Oberst von Kessel, Commander in Chief in the Province of Brandenburg, which includes Berlin, Potsdam, Spandau, and other important cities. He is a close friend of the Kaiser, and his rank is next to that of Field Marshal. He is entirely unaffected and democratic. Although his rank would make it so that my brothers would consider it an honor to go to him to transact business, he comes to their office himself. I have seen him there five times. I have seen him walk to the office without any retinue, and he goes about the city that way. Some of his subordinate officers may use the automobiles that line the street in front of headquarters, but he is content to walk. There are many stories about his interest and help for men of his command, long before his present rank and war times.

"Nor is the civil administration officious and overbearing. When I went to make my last visit to my mother in Frankfort I arrived there on Thursday night. The regulations demand that I should at once have reported to the police station, but I forgot all about it. It was not until Friday afternoon that I thought of it, and hastened there in fear and trembling, because they had sufficient reason for holding something against me.

"At first they were inclined to hold me to account until I explained the circumstances. Then they told me to come around that evening and fill out my papers. I explained I could not do that since, being a Hebrew who held to strict observances, I could not write on Friday night, which is the beginning of Sabbath. So they accommodated me further by letting me do it then.

Not Unfriendly to America

"The point is that I acted with politeness and courtesy. There may be Americans who have been too conscious of a big bankroll in their pockets who think they did not get the treatment due them in Germany. I have invariably found that with a proper consideration and politeness on my part the police and officials were entirely agreeable and courteous.

"People who have complained of things being taken from them on the frontiers do not mention the fact that again and again German newspapers have advertised that no written or printed matter that is not sealed by the censor of your city of last residence can be taken across the frontiers. That is because there are no censor bureaus at the frontiers.

"It is not true that Germans are unfriendly to America. The educated class thinks a great deal of Americans, and would like to be closely related to them. It is true that the financiers feel piqued because when it was first proposed to float a German loan here, it was looked down on by the Administration, though permitted during the second year of the war. If proper the second time, they ask, why not the first? The common people would like to see America place an embargo on arms, but this feeling is not so strong now, because they think the Allies make enough arms of their own now and the American supply is no more of the first importance.

"I want to emphasize that during my stay I was comfortable and enjoyed the good treatment I got. When the English put me through a severe examination at Falmouth, they also acted like thorough gentlemen. In both instances any one who behaved properly received better treatment than one gets from the United States customs service."

GERMAN NAVY'S AIM

Plan To Destroy Archangel Frustrated By England's Naval Victory

New York, September 27.—Admiral Hautefeuille, of the French Navy, addressed the following letter to M. Clemenceau, which the latter has published in the Homme Enchaine:

"I am astonished that journalists allow themselves to be hypnotized by the heaviness of British losses and have failed to understand the fullness of the British naval victory. It is one of the greatest victories owing to the results arising from it. The Germans had two objects, both of the same nature; a fleet of the line as strong as possible which could advantageously present its flank to the large British patrols, and an exit from German ports in order to permit the escape of two rapid forces intended to act at a distance.

"The first force consisted of two very powerful cruisers, escorted by some ten ships of less size, and a strong body of destroyers. The second force consisted only of two ships, the Wiesbaden and the Elbing. The first force, as has been stated in the German Parliament, was to go north and evidently was to destroy certain ships which supply Russia with food by way of Archangel and Kola, and bring back grain for England and France, and also was to destroy Kola and the establishments of the port of Archangel, which are of wood. The success of such an operation would have meant the isolation of Russia and her reduction to extremities.

"The second group was only composed of two vessels, but two vessels launched since the beginning of the war, constructed for the destruction of commerce in distant seas, vessels with high speed enabling them to fly from warships, with a wide radius of action at economical speed, enabling them to avoid frequent coaling. Suppose these two vessels had appeared in the South Atlantic and the Pacific. For many months they would be masters of the oceans, and their success would be greater than that of the Alabama and the Emden. Sir David Beatty, who commanded the High Seas Patrol, sacrified himself. Although outnumbered he gave battle in order to prevent the passage of these German expeditionary forces and to give Admiral Jellicoe time to come to his assistance. The cruisers which should have destroyed the Russians, (or, at any rate, what remained of them,) were obliged to take refuge in a damaged condition in German and Danish ports.

"As regards the Wiesbaden and the Elbing, which were sunk, their career was short. Is it not, then, an immense victory to have maintained the freedom of distant oceans and to have assured the continuation of Summer communications with Russia? And if the results are considered is this not an admirable victory? It has been dearly paid for, but if 5,000 British sailors perished on May 31 as many French soldiers fall every day around Verdun. If you think that these reflections can be published in L'Homme Enchaine, I believe that they would reassure many who have not understood the situation."

DEVONIAN MOUNTS A GUN

Leyland Liner Expects Trouble From Submarines on Next Voyage

Boston, September 28.—A four-inch gun was mounted on the stern of the British steamship Devonian today and two gunners of the British Navy sail on her for Liverpool Saturday.

Representatives of the Leyland Line assured port officials that the gun was for defense purposes only, in view of the recent reports of activity by German submarines. The gunners were said by members of the Devonian's crew to have served on the British superdreadnought Queen Elizabeth.

CUPID, ARMED WITH A $50,000 LAWSUIT, CONQUERS HENKEL

Files 'Offer Of Marriage' In Court In Answer To Breach Of Promise Action

HE 'POPPED' 8 YEARS AGO

Repeated His Offer Several Times, But Didn't Keep It, Miss Kuhnel Alleges

New York, September 29.—To show that he really means business, after it is alleged, eight years of sidestepping, Jacob Henkel, chief of a department of Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers, filed in the Supreme Court yesterday an "offer of marriage," in which he protests his love for Miss Anna Kuhnel and agrees to wed her Monday morning or any time thereafter within fifteen days. It is the first document of its kind ever recorded in this county.

Henkel, who is fifty and a widower, was moved to register his matrimonial intentions by the fact that on Tuesday he was served with a summons and complaint in a $50,000 breach of promise suit brought by Miss Kuhnel, forty-two years old, who up to Friday had for eight years been housekeeper for Henkel and his twenty-one-year-old son.

What Miss Kuhnel Charged

In her complaint, drawn by Charles A. Oberwager of No. 233 Broadway, Miss Kuhnel said that the defendants had offered to marry her February 18, 1908, June 19, 1912, November 11, 1915, and at other times here and in Graz, Austria, where she went nearly every summer to visit her family. At this time of the last proposal, she asserts, Henkel promised to wed her December 11, 1915, but when the day arrived he asked for a postponement. Last Friday, she avers, he informed her he never would marry her. Thereupon she left the house.

Henkel was served in his office shortly after 1 p.m. Tuesday. An hour later he burst into Mr. Oberwager's office. He appeared greatly disturbed.

"What is the meaning of this?" he demanded, waving the complaint.

"Just what it says; that you've been sued by Miss Kuhnel," replied the lawyer.

"But I want to marry her. I love her and can't get along without her," protested Henkel.

"Then, why don't you?" demanded Mr. Oberwager.

"I can't find her," replied Henkel.

It was agreed that the two should meet in the attorney's office Wednesday. Miss Kuhnel, handsomely gowned and wearing many jewels, was on hand, but Henkel sent a friend to represent him.

"Here is Mr. Henkel's declaration of love," said the friend, handing over the offer of marriage, a certified copy of which was later filed in court. Will you marry him?"

In her complaint Miss Kuhnel said she was ready for the ceremony, but she now hesitated, saying she would let her lawyer know her decision Sunday.

Henkel's Offer

In his offer Henkel said:

"Please take notice that the above named defendant, Jacob Henkel, hereby offers to marry the plaintiff, Anna Kuhnel, on October 2, 1916; that the said Jacob Henkel will appear at the Marriage License Bureau at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of October 2, and will thereupon proceed with the plaintiff to secure a marriage license and to be married at City Hall or elsewhere immediately thereafter in any lawful manner which shall be agreeable to the plaintiff and which she may suggest."

Henkel goes on to say that if this is too sudden he will wed any time within fifteen days thereafter at the pleasure of Miss Kuhnel and that any sort of a wedding ceremony will suit him so long as the bonds are legally tied.

He asks for twenty-four hours notice that he may get ready. He agrees to live with his wife "according to law and in the mutual love and esteem of an honorable married life." He then says he does not admit the assertions in the complaint.

Miss Kuhnel must now either make good her assertion in her complaint that she is willing to wed Henkel or withdraw the suit. She met the defendant at a performance of "Lohengrin" in the Metropolitan Opera House in 1908 and shortly after became Henkel's housekeeper.

RUSSIAN CASUALTIES

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 24.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst states: It is reported from Kieff that the Central Identifying Office, in its last publication, reports 1,797,522 casualties in the Russian army since June 1. Among these are 85,981 officers. Among the recently fallen officers are 2 Generals, 6 Colonels (commanders of brigades), 8 colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels (regiment commanders). The highest number of casualties is among the Siberian corps and the Caucasian cavalry.

SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

S.R.C. HENLI REGATTA OPENS THIS AFTERNOON

Three Events for Decision; Big Program Starts 10.30 Tomorrow Morning

Henli will be the rendezvous this afternoon for all devotees of rowing and, if weather conditions are at all favorable, those who make the journey up to the Hsinyangkong reach will have a good time.

Mr. N. C. Brodie, the honorary secretary, has had a strenuous few weeks of it recently, perfecting all arrangements, but now all is in order for this Autumn water carnival and he is to be congratulated in advance on its success, as are all the members of the hardworking committee. The officials today are.

Judges:—Messrs. B. A. Clarke, G. F. Ashley and T. R. Wheelock.

Umpires:—Messrs. D. C. Hutchison, A. G. Mossop and W. B. Kennett.

Starters:—Messrs. E. T. Byrne and P. Crighton.

Timekeepers:—Messrs. D. H. Cooke, C. H. Rutherford, T. A. Clarke, and R. W. Wells.

Clerk of the Course:—Mr. T. H. Suffert.

Committee:—Messrs. D. C. Hutchison, Captain, W. E. Sauer, Vice-Captain, F. S. Ward, Hon. Treas.; N. C. Brodie, Hon. Secy; N. G. Beale, E. A. Ericson, D. M. Graham, H. P. B. Jones, W. B. Kennett, A. G. Mossop, H. N. Olsen, and R. W. Wells.

The program for this afternoon is:—

2.30 p.m. International Fours.
3.00 p.m. Junior Sculls.
4.00 p.m. Junior Fours.

That for Sunday is:—

10.30 a.m. International Eights.
11.00 a.m. Griffin Fours.
11.30 a.m. Mixed Fours.
12.00 noon Sailing Sampan Race.
Tiffin interval.
2.30 p.m. Motor Boat Race.
3.30 p.m. Ladies Fours.
4.00 p.m. International Pairs.

Such full details of the training have been given in the pink sporting Supplements of THE CHINA PRESS from Sunday to Sunday that little more remains to be said, but, if a few off-chance bets may be hazarded on the results, the following should be the winners of the International events:—

Eights—England.
Fours—Denmark.
Pairs—America.

Football

S. P. S. O. B. vs. S. M. Police

This match will be played on the Race Course (Police Ground) this afternoon, commencing at 2.45 p.m.

The following will represent the Public School:—

A. H. Remedios, B. H. Smith, A. M. Hansen (Capt.) T. Roberts, H. J. Sanft, F. Madar, C. Ollerdessen, G. Madar, D. Drake, E. J. Cooke, H. Stellingwerff.

Reserves:—J. J. Ellis, W. Madsen.

Hockey

The Shanghai Public School O.B. will meet "B" Co., S.V.C., at Hockey this afternoon at 2.45 on the Widow's Monument Grounds.

The following will represent the Public School:—E. Robinson, A. E. Ferris, G. F. Tipp, E. T. Nash, W. Mooney (Capt.), R. Remedios, V. O. Remedios, H. V. Rowland, G. D. Raeburn, I. Berthet, A. J. Mooney.

Reserve:—W. Madsen.

Pin Pool Tournament

Enthusiastic galleries in attendance at the pin pool tournament on the Astor House tables succeeded last evening in eliminating the best players in the contest. Those picked by many fans to win the tournament went down under the bombastic rooting from the benches.

The semi-finals and finals will be played this evening, between the following teams:

J. W. Cameron and R. E. Burke; E. D. Pearson and C. F. Gram; R. W. McCabe and A. MacLennan; Paul McRae and J. H. Moore.

The results of last night's play were:

J. H. Moore and Paul McRae defeated H. P. Lohman and A. S. Glenby, 500 to 214.

E. D. Pearson and C. F. Gram defeated H. S. Goodfellow and E. C. Featherstonhaugh, 500 to 253.

Second elimination contests: J. W. Cameron and R. E. Burke defeated B. Goldenberg and O. G. Steen, 500 to 273.

E. D. Pearson and C. F. Gram defeated S. A. Dewing and C. G. Stocker, 500 to 358.

R. W. McCabe and A. MacLennan defeated E. O. Drake and R. Norman, 500 to 243.

J. H. Moore and Paul McRae defeated E. H. Murray and A. Lafuente, 500 to 466.

GOLF CLUB

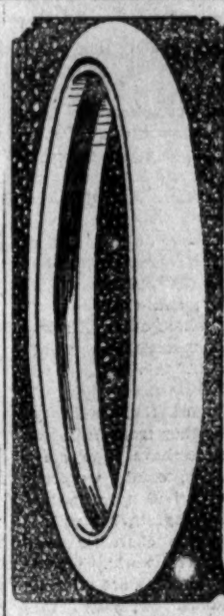
The annual meeting of members of the Shanghai Golf Club was held at the club-house at the Race Course, yesterday, Sir Havilland de Sausmarez presiding. Mr. A. J. Stephen was elected President and the general and ballotting committees were returned to office en bloc. Sir Havilland de Sausmarez and Sir Everard Fraser were elected honorary life members.

RAIN HELPS RACE COURSE

If you saw a man in a Burberry, sporting hat, shooting boots and a smile, sloshing it along in the gutters of Nanking Road, yesterday, he's a member of the Race Club and has some ponies due to run in the races week after next. The Race Club was miserable up to Thursday. The pony-owner says you can always protect clothes with a rainproof, but, with an iron course, the best pony stands a chance of being ruined before he gets the opportunity of even one fight.

Therefore, cheer up, grin and bear it. Another week, raining twice as hard each day as it did yesterday, will do bravely and a few days' sun after that will make it ideal.

At the moment, the betting is all over the shop, for there has been no telling what the ponies would do, but there is every promise of the Leger being one of the finest races on record out here.



Congress Tyres:

The Good But Low-Priced Tyres.

3,500 miles

is the adjustment basis. Give them a trial.

MARKT & CO. (Shanghai), Ltd.
89-91 Rue Montauban

Ad Art

When the Children are Happy they're Healthy.

They are both Happy and Healthy when using

LIFEBUOY SOAP.

It is a real delight to wash, bathe and shampoo with it. You have the delight of the abundant, antiseptic, Lifebuoy lather—the delight of actually feeling its beneficial action on the skin. Added to which you have the delight of knowing you are not only clean but healthy—the skin absolutely free from the germs and microbes of disease which one is bound to come into contact with daily.

Health is stored in every tablet!

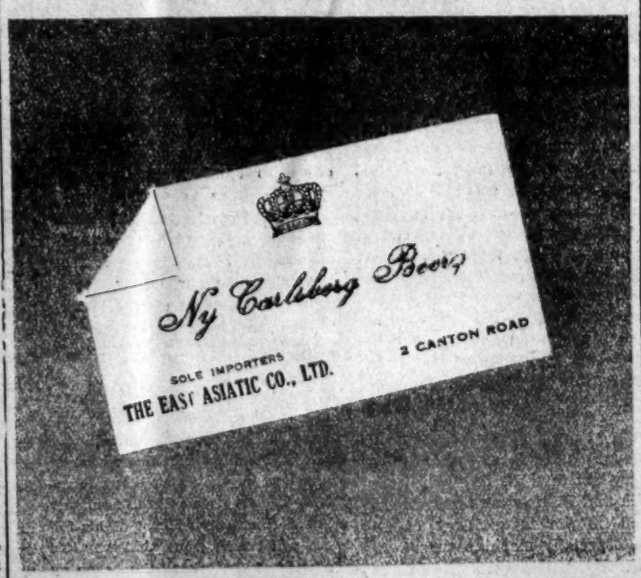
MORE THAN SOAP—YET COSTS NO MORE.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers

Agents:

LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA) LIMITED,
3 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai

SWEDISH PAPER
is the best for any purpose.
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
No. 6 Kiangse Road



A Branch of Shainin's Russian Provision Store

Is now open at

No. 12 NANKING ROAD

opposite Lane, Crawford's

Fine Table Butter at 90 and 95 cents per lb.

Kitchen Butter at 55 and 75 cents per lb.

and all sorts of Choice Delicattessen can now be obtained there.

In Candies,
Demand the Best

Get Sullivan's

Sullivan's Fine Candies
No. 11, Nanking Road.

ROSENSTOCK'S 1917 DIRECTORY
and
Commercial Gazetteer of China and Manila

will contain a complete Directory of Firms and Personnel, the principal Chinese Firms, Government and Municipal Officials, Consulates, Public and Private Schools, Missions and Members, Clubs and other Associations and an alphabetical list of Foreign Residents in

Amoy, Antung, Canton, Changchun, Changsha, Chefoo, Chingkiang, Chinwangtao, Chungking, Dairen, Hangchow, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Ichang, Kiukiang, Lungkow, Macao, Manila, Moukden, Nanking, Newchwang, Ningpo, Peking, Port Arthur, Shanghai, Shasi, Soochow, Tientsin, Tongku, Tsinanfu, Tsingtau, Yochow, Weihaiwei, Wenchow, Wuhu,

together with

a Trade Directory of the Principal Centres, a Commercial Gazetteer of China and an Abridged History and General Trade Report of China and a Description and Trade Report of each City.

Information of all Firms, Clubs, Associations, etc. published gratis.

Publication Office for China: 4 Canton Rd., Shanghai.

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

The northerly gale is likely to continue blowing all along the coast. Overcast and gloomy weather, with threats of rain in our regions.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 28, 1916

Allied Action in China

By Putnam Weale
(Peking Gazette)

THE unfortunate clash which has arisen in Tientsin over the question of the extension of the French Concession, and the political consequences which that incident is likely to have, draws attention once more to the urgent necessity of fining for the Allies, who are devoted to such a desperate enterprise in Europe, a common policy in China. It must be patent to all open-minded men that the days when it was possible for each Power to transact its business in this country independently of all the other Powers had passed away even before the outbreak of the present calamitous world-war, the repercussion of each new 'affair' on the rising spirit of Chinese nationalism being so serious as to menace the tranquillity of those who had nothing to do with provoking any given incident. When we remember that local interests are today so entirely overshadowed by the general world-problem, as to be insignificant, the arguments in favor of a revision of policy become vastly increased.

The truth of the matter is that any lawyer looking over a record of the activities of the Allies in China since August, 1914, would not hesitate to declare that it was every whit as bad a brief as the Balkan one. Beginning with the very first international question which arose—the question of the attack on Kiaochau—we have been assured on the authority of the late President that though the Chinese Government was then fully prepared to take drastic steps to safeguard the interests of this country, the considered advice of one Minister of the Allied countries was that it was necessary to refrain from taking such steps; that in consequence of this advice China did so refrain; that only later did it transpire that the Minister of the Allied country in question had not communicated with his colleagues on this momentous matter; and that when they learnt of what had happened, they had no hesitation in affirming that he had given wrong advice which it had become impossible to correct and which would have consequences. Following after this, it was not so extraordinary that the Japanese Government, finding that no common policy existed among their Allies, should have determined to deal with the matter themselves by quietly filing their famous Memorandum of January 18, 1915.

For nearly four months after that date, an unseemly wrangle in which journalists joined openly and diplomats surreptitiously, filled the Far East, the final upshot being that the problem of China had been given another wrong twist and Chinese pride so deeply wounded that national progress has ever since been greatly hampered. And as if to declare that the situation was not yet absurd enough in October of 1915, as a result of certain *pourparlers*, a bizarre attempt was made to get China to participate in the war, though at one and the same time the Japanese Minister was engaged in making personal visits of protest to the Waichiaopu regarding the Monarchy scheme, which some of the Allied Ministers attended *en benedicion*, though some others never heard of each demarche until it was over. Immediately preceding the present clash, we had the doubtful activities, carefully divided into two independent classes of "inquiries" and "protests," of five Allied nations on the subject of the American Railway and Waterway Contract—a great project making for the happiness of the millions but already in danger of being perverted into a sordid dispute.

In all the circumstances it is perhaps just as well that this extraordinary political medley should be brought to a head—as it undoubtedly has—by the relatively insignificant Tientsin case. Into the merits of this case the writer does not propose to enter, since a political student looking at problems from a broad standpoint has simply to ask himself whether a thing is expedient or inexpedient, and then to declare that whatever is inexpedient must be condemned. Nobody with any political instinct can deny that with China in the nervous and overwrought condition which a long series of internal complications has created, it should be the aim and object of wise men to leave doubtful maneuvers alone, and to remember that when the welfare of nations is at stake petty questions of principle are not discussable. China has a larger world significance than can be readily seen from the enclosure of the Legation quarter; and the prosecution of policies which are well summed-up in the monopolistic word 'concession,' is at this moment a fatal error.

For in spite of their military weakness, which they freely acknowledge, the Chinese have always at their disposal powerful weapons which are not limited to negative acts such as the boycott, but which can take a positive character disastrous to the Liberal world. We do not refer to such acts as are already threatened against France; for instance the stoppage of all coolie shipments—there are far more powerful arguments which it is not good even to state in print. Without laboring the question further, it is discreet to declare that the hour has arrived when the seven Allies who are represented in Peking—Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Japan, Belgium and Portugal—require to be more closely associated in a common council, substituting for undignified spasms of activity regarding trumpery interests something sane and constructive.

Unless the mistakes made elsewhere are not to be repeated here on a vaster scale, the approaching departure on furlough of Sir John Jordan, the doyen of the Allies, should be made the occasion for an exhaustive personal discussion in Europe as to what should be the true policy to be pursued towards this country which has been too long treated as a political derelict. Just as the Mesopotamian campaign has thrown a searchlight on the narrow, unintelligent views which officials in India took of great Asiatic affairs, so have the continual incidents which have occurred in China during the past two years proved that the correcting hand of larger and bigger men is urgently required to readjust the Far Eastern balance and prevent political collapse. After all the ugly things which have occurred since the Revolution of 1911, the Chinese people have the incontestable right to demand that they be differently treated under the benign leadership of President Li Yuan-hung; and if that right is not admitted and a more helpful diplomacy substituted for the tradition of 1860 it is only reasonable to expect that the Liberal Powers will reap precisely as they have sowed.

Combles and Thiepval

(New York Sun)

THE perfect co-operation of the French and British south and north of the strongly fortified position of Combles has resulted in the capture of that place and of Thiepval by the Allied forces. Upward of thirty-five so-called villages have been carried in the offensive that began in July. The Germans had been in possession of them nearly two years, and most of them were strategically important. Such villages as Combles, dominating a district, had been elaborately fortified by underground cement works, from which it was impossible to drive the occupants by artillery fire. It could be done only by charging infantry that was well supplied with bombs.

Trenches flush with the ground can be shattered by artillery, and infantry with a screen of gas cloud thrown out then go in and finish the business; but to take an underground Gibraltar like Combles of the cross-roads, which has been called the key to Peronne (the objective of the present offensive), positions to the north, south and east must be seized before success is assured. Thus previous to the capture of Combles the British carried Ginchy and Morval on the north-west and north-east and the French forced their way to Fregicourt on the east, cutting the road to Sailliisel. Thereupon the British rushed Combles, and the bombing of the underground works began. The capture of Combles by the nutcracker method is only less important than would be the taking of Peronne, six miles to the south.

The "Big Push," as Tommy Atkins calls the offensive on the Somme, makes slow progress measured by the mile. But when a place like Combles, with its one narrow gauge road and converging high roads, falls we may be sure that the German General Staff knows what the gain means. Was it a month ago that Contalmaison fell into the hands of the British? —Contalmaison is only eight miles west of Combles. The exact time doesn't matter. What does matter is that Combles is so much nearer the Belgian frontier, so much nearer Maubeuge and Mons of painful memory but of those days when the French and British were outnumbered and inferior in artillery of all kinds, especially machine guns.

Presently, if General Joffre's plans work out right, Peronne will be under the French flag once more. Perhaps fifty miles away, as the crow flies, is the frontier of Belgium. Between are many battlefields on which the Allies were worsted early in the war. Peronne is a railway center and strategically of considerable value. But Peronne will resist the nutcrackers stoutly. The loss of it by the Germans would be a severe blow to their prestige, which in the west has had some hard knocks of late. Slowly as the "Big Push" moves the lesser objectives merge into the great objective. The plan is intricate and the execution of it requires iron resolution that disregards sacrifices. It is only a dull intelligence that does not see that if the gains continue the Germans will have to shorten their line or it will break.

Richard Olney Urges Re-Election Of President Wilson

He Praises the Administration for a Splendid Record in Domestic Affairs and a True Course Amid Foreign Complications—Hughes' Campaign Condemned

By Richard Olney
(Former Attorney General and Secretary of State)

The acceptance speech of President Wilson is now before the country, having been awaited with intense interest by political friends and political opponents and by all classes of citizens. It was expected to be, as it is, a statement of the claims of himself and his party to be continued in the administration of the National Government.

It also was expected to be, as it is, a masterly and appealing statement of those claims. In that respect the reality probably exceeds expectation. While, as a literary composition, it is of the highest order, it is even more remarkable as a record of the work of the Administration during the last four years, and of the many different and very extraordinary problems it has been forced to deal with.

The President has so informed, inspired, and guided his party during his official term that the Administration and himself are practically one and the same. Its work naturally divides itself into two parts—one dealing with domestic affairs and the other with foreign relations.

As regards the former, the President rightly calls attention to a mass of constructive legislation which undoubtedly is a surprise to the country, both by its amount and by the variety of the subjects dealt with. For the long list of accomplishments upon which the Administration may justly pride itself, reference should be had to the speech itself.

But it may be well to note in passing that, besides the two great measures by which an archaic tariff has been reformed and provision made for reasonable tariffs in the future and by which a chaotic financial and currency system has been supplanted by one adapted to the requirements of the modern business world—two measures of themselves sufficient to make any Administration worthy of the highest praise—besides these memorable measures, others have provided for a reasonable income tax, for facilitating the transactions of business through the Clayton act and the Federal Trade commission, for promoting the agricultural interests of the country through rural organization and a system of rural credits, for a labor bureau to consider the problems of labor generally and of unemployment in particular, for good roads, for railroad development in Alaska, for national safeguards of child labor, for adequate preparation for the national defense and for an eight-hour day for railroad trainmen and the prevention of a nation-wide railroad strike.

While the foregoing list of topics is not exhaustive, it represents an immense body of actual achievement. It is not necessary to claim that all the measures referred to are beyond criticism either in general scope and purpose or in point of detail. But it may safely be affirmed that, as a rule, they are steps in the right direction and, in their economic and humanitarian aspects, are in line with the best and most advanced thought of the time.

What is most noticeable is the disposition of the opposition to forget them altogether—to be discreetly reticent as to what of them it hopes to do away with if it gets the chance. Even the new eight-hour day for railroad trainmen and the prevented strike offer no exception. What the opposition campaigners object to, including Republican Senators and Candidate Hughes himself, is not an averted strike but the mode of its accomplishment—to wit, by the threat of a strike within a time too short for due consideration of necessary legislation.

But twenty-eight Republican Senators voted against it—there is no cloture in the Senate, and a filibuster against objectionable legislation is a recognized Senatorial weapon.

Why did not the Republican Senators resort to it and get all the time for deliberation they wanted? What was Candidate Hughes doing that he did not make the wires hot with messages to Washington—warning against the law the seventy-four Republican Representatives who voted for it and urging the twenty-eight Republican Senators to filibuster to the ast d.tch?

But neither he nor the Republican leaders generally had the nerve to face the situation. With ample means in their hands to prevent legislation until after its due consideration, they deliberately elected that it should appear to be enacted under coercion in order that, after the great national deliverance had been effected, they might object to the mode of its accomplishment. A pettier and more ignoble game of politics never was conceived. In comparison, and in view of the sudden and extraordinary exigency sprung upon the country, President Wilson's course was characterized by both courage and common sense.

Finding the Administration's record of domestic affairs unc.mmonly difficul. of attack, the opposition concentrates its energies upon the conduct of foreign relations. That subject matter being largely in charge of the President himself, the ordinary opposition politician naturally resorts to personalities and finds such epithets as "weak," "vacillating," "fatuous," "insincere," "inconstant," "inconsistent," and "un-American" only too feeble to do justice to his real sentiments.

If more and better were rightly expected of a Presidential candidate taken from the bench of the United States Supreme Court whoever took that view must have been treated to a rude awakening.

No sooner was the nomination assured than the robes and ermine of the Judge fell from the candidate as if by magic, and there appeared in their place the motley wear of the ordinary office seeker—a transformation as sudden as that made by the wand of Harlequin in the pantomime, and a transformation showing how thin is the judicial veneer, and for ever discrediting the United States Supreme Court as a training camp for high official office.

It must be plain, however, that as regards the merits of the Administration's foreign policy, strictures upon the personal qualities of the President count for very little, if at all. Details and minor and insignificant features being omitted, an examination of its controlling principles and objects shows, it is believed, that in the conduct of foreign relations the Administration has kept its rudder true and has won and deserved the respect and gratitude of the country.

These principles and objects have been:

First.—To keep the country out of the great European war.

Second.—To insist upon the existence and vitality of international law as determining its own status as a neutral and defining its rights and obligations as such.

Third.—To deal with the Mexican situation in a spirit of perfect fairness and friendliness to the Mexican people now suffering from civil dissensions and revolution to an extent which leaves a large part of the country in a state of anarchy.

If, viewed on broad lines, the great aims and purposes of the Administration's conduct of our foreign relations are as just stated, it is pertinent to inquire how far they have been accomplished. The Supreme Court candidate and even the most bellicose of his followers will hardly deny that war has been averted and that the country is now at peace with all the world. The criticism is that our peace is a peace without honor, and that if national honor had been consulted the United States would today be fighting.

With what enemy and on what issue? Probably the enemy in mind is Germany, and the issue German frightfulness in methods of warfare, wholly indefensible from the viewpoint of American rights and American lives.

But what was a peaceful, completely unarmed, and neutral nation to do about the matter? It was in no position to put up ultimatums or to rattle the sabre, and to plunge the country into war with Germany would have been a piece of insanity sure to be followed by national humiliation and disaster. There was nothing for it but to proclaim our neutrality, to be honestly neutral, and to be always insistent upon our rights as a neutral and upon methods of warfare consistent with the dictates of humanity.

The role of a neutral in any war is always most trying. Its interests are sure to be disregarded by all the belligerents. During the excitement and under the pressure of the exigencies of the fight no belligerent is likely to stop to consider neutral claims or satisfy them, and the more obviously powerless the neutral through inherent weakness or military unpreparedness the surer all accountability will be postponed until after the war.

President Wilson is not the only President who, while quite alive to wrongs done the country or its citizens has felt that redress must wait until it could be enforced as well as demanded. The vogue of Lincoln has lately been much in evidence and ex-Presidents and others have not been averse to finding resemblances between him and themselves. Yet, pending the civil war, Lincoln did not go to war with England over the depredations of the Confederate cruisers fitted out in England, nor, pending the civil war, was Louis Napoleon requested to withdraw his soldiers from Mexico.

In view of the extraordinary difficulties of the situation, the Administration is to be credited with a prudence and patience which has kept our naturally warlike people out of the great European struggle, as well as with a diplomacy which has halted, in part at least, the use of one of the most barbarous modes of warfare that even this war has developed.

Perhaps it is not so much our relations with Europe as those with Mexico that the opposition desires to hold up to public condemnation. Apparently if the views of the opposition had been entertained by the Administration we should now be in Mexico occupying its territory and its ports, and, by means of a necessarily large military force, repressing disorder and maintaining a strong Government of our own creation.

As a practical operation that would mean, of course, the conquest of Mexico, the subjugation of its people, and the making of the country in effect a possession of the United States. Our utter unreadiness for any such adventure is vividly emphasized by our difficulties in performing what should be the comparatively simple task of policing our frontier.

Apart, however, from the difficulties and the enormous cost in life and property of such an undertaking, such a policy of war and conquest is at complete variance with the principles and ideals of our constitutional Government. They require us to admit that Mexico is entitled to govern herself; that her people, like the other peoples of South and Central America, are entitled to go through all the processes and experiences necessary for their education and intelligent participation in free government; while the proper role of the United States is to abstain from interference itself, to permit no interference from any other quarter, and to insure the solidarity of the two Americas by securing for our purposes and policies the approbation and support of the Latin-American countries.

On these principles the Mexican policy of the Administration has been founded. Its claim that it has been correct and just and in the interest of both countries, notwithstanding possible mistakes as respects particular measures, cannot be reasonably controverted.

The second great aim and purpose of the Administration's foreign policy, to wit, the preservation of international law as something alive and vital, as something no one nation is competent to change or abolish, and something essential to human progress and civilization, has been thoroughly carried out.

The only weapon of a completely unarmed and pacific people, it is no wonder that worshippers of Kultur and of the doctrine of force have got very weary of our persistent brandishing of the weapon in their faces—of our constant insistence upon international law as establishing the sanctity of treaties, the rights of neutrals, the freedom of the seas, and the duty of belligerents to wage war in accordance with rules designed to prevent wanton cruelty and needless and senseless brutality.

At the very outset of the war, and immediately following the invasion of Belgium and the infliction of German frightfulness upon a helpless people, it was declared in many influential quarters that international law had got its coup de grace, and no longer existed. The United States at once controverted that view, and has ever since controverted it. It has consistently and formally asserted that the principles and rules of international law, as established by the concurrent action of civilized States and existing when the present war broke out, continue to be binding upon all the belligerents, and that violations of them constitute acts of unfriendliness and hostility toward whoever suffers by them.

In thus steadily bearing aloft the banner of international law as the standard under which all civilized peoples must eventually gather, the United States has rendered an inestimable service to belligerents and neutrals and to all mankind. It has forced upon the attention of the world the truth that the progress of the race depends upon the supremacy of law. Its attitude is now leading all civilized countries to be considering how, on the close of the war, that supremacy may be re-established in principle and made good in practice by the application of such adequate physical force as may be necessary.

Finally, in the conduct of our relations with the countries of South and Central America, the Administration has initiated a policy whose aim and purpose are well conceived and well adapted to modern conditions and requirements.

America's dream of immunity from European aggression by reason of the broad Atlantic has been thoroughly dispelled. Not only is its surface the great highway for all the navies of the world; the navigability of its depths is proved, and renders hostile approach and attack by an invisible enemy entirely feasible. Nor is the United States longer the one great American power to which many smaller American powers necessarily look for their defense and security.

A number of the American republics have made giant strides in material prosperity and general civilization, and have a military strength sufficient for their own protection and for needed assistance to their weaker neighbors.

Further, the United States is no longer solely a North American power. By virtue of its ownership of the Panama Canal it is also an important South American power, with material and national interests to care for of the greatest consequence. The result is that our relations with South and Central America have become of great moment and need radical revision. The United States cannot reasonably hope or desire to make them part of the United States, peaceably or otherwise.

What it wants and should have from them is their cordial co-operation in the assertion and maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine in its modern interpretation and development, and in all other matters which concern the interests of the two Americas.

The Wilson Administration made the first real forward movement in the direction of the required new policy when it instituted the celebrated "A B C" conference. Its salutary effect throughout South and Central America has been marked. The expediency, indeed the necessity, of adhering to the policy, not merely by words but acts, cannot be doubted.

Its practical application may cause "perplexities" and even induce "mistakes," as is candidly admitted by the Administration in its account of its efforts to solve the problems of the present Mexican situation. Nevertheless, the soundness and importance of the new policy are obvious and require it to be acted upon on all appropriate occasions.

It is undeniably true, to quote a recent English article on the subject, "that the whole question of Pan American unity and Latin-American confidence in the United States is involved in the treatment of Mexico. The people of South and Central America are watching the progress of events with uneasiness and even alarm, for they have little faith in the altruism of nations."

Continuity in the conduct of foreign relations is of course desirable in time of peace—in time of war it becomes practically indispensable. While the United States is not at war, it is in the great war not merely as a lavish contributor to the relief of its victims of whatever nationality, but also in it as a champion of neutral rights, whose rank as one of the greatest of world powers makes its claims and appeals of decided weight with every belligerent.

That the championship of neutral rights, as justified by international law, has been conducted with great ability and zeal by the present Administration cannot fairly be questioned.

What is only too likely to happen if as the result of the coming election the Presidential tiller passes into new hands? As the Supreme Court candidate necessarily cannot say what he would have done if in President Wilson's place, or what he will do if he succeeds him—as the only thing he is certain about is the wrongfulness of everything the present Administration has done—his inducement to change the existing foreign policies of the country will be very great.

Will it be a change to suit Germany and the ultra-pacifists—designed, for example, to prevent the American sale and export of munitions and to keep American travelers off enemy merchant ships? Or will the change be one to suit the militaristic end of the Hughes political combination, which would have the country get into some sort of fight without loss of time?

The Carranza Government of Mexico is now recognized by the United States and all other powers interested. Will it be deemed necessary to antagonize the existing hopeful status by placing the United States on the side of some rival of Carranza?

It is plain that some such changes of foreign policy are the logical result of the Republican candidate's pre-election utterances, and may be required by the exigencies of the situation responsible for his candidacy. The American people can hardly fail to realize the danger and to refuse to put at risk the continuance of a foreign policy which, as a whole, must have their hearty approval, because clearly demanded by the country's true interests.

To Parents, Educators and All Those Interested in the Welfare of Children.

MRS. BASSITY

announces a

COURSE OF LECTURES

on

The Montessori Method of Education,

Commencing

Thursday, November 2nd, 1916, at the MASONIC HALL, at 6. p.m.

Course Tickets $25.

Single Lectures $2.

Among the important topics that will be discussed, are

Physical Hygiene, Psychic Hygiene, Imagination, Moral Education, Discipline and Obedience, Attention, Will, Etc.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT

THE KALEE HOTEL.

Patrick's Golf Clubs & Bags.

AGENTS:

Boyes, Bassett & Co.

SHANGHAI.

KEUFFEL & ESSER

Drawing Materials and Surveying Instruments.

Blue and Black Print Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Profile Paper and Cloth,
Drawing Instruments,
Drawing Inks,
Drawing Tables,
Water Colours,
etc.

Engineers & Architects Levels,
Railroad and Mining Transits,
Range Finders,
Angle Mirrors,
Ranging Poles,
Levelling Rods,
Measuring Tapes and Chains,
etc.

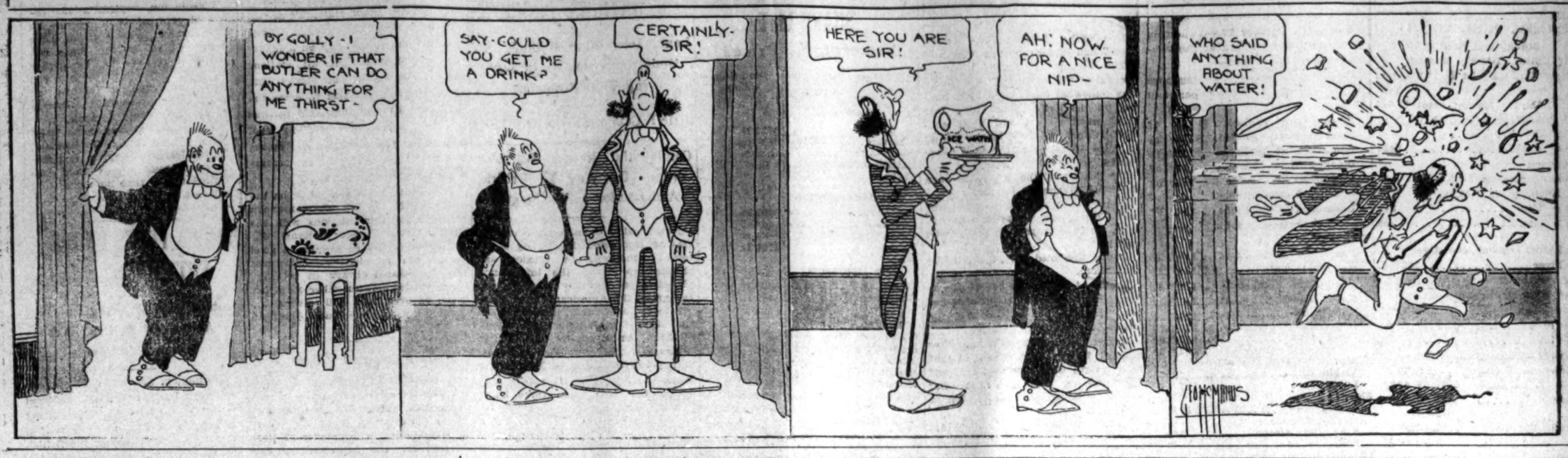
FRESH STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND

Sole Representatives

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

4-5 Yuen Ming-Yuen Road "Telephone No. 778, Private Exchange"

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


BY GOLLY - I WONDER IF THAT BUTLER CAN DO ANYTHING FOR ME THIRST -
SAY - COULD YOU GET ME A DRINK?
CERTAINLY - SIR!
HERE YOU ARE SIR!
AH: NOW FOR A NICE NIP -
WHO SAID ANYTHING ABOUT WATER!
GEO MCMANUS

ALWAYS A LARGE STOCK

OF

Drawing Instruments,
Tracing Cloth, Protractors,
Engineers' Scales,
Theodolites, Levels, etc.

Repairs of Instruments a Speciality

HIRSBRUNNER & CO.

The Swiss House.

Telephone 218. 1, Nanking Road.

"Rusticide" *ready for use.*

Black Bituminous Coating for use on Iron, Steel and Zinc.

Rust-resisting, and withstands salt and fresh water, chemical fumes, dilute acids and alkali.

—For—

Shipwork, collierywork, metal chimneys and all iron work in proximity to fumes of sulphur, carbonic acid and chlorine. Specially suitable for ironwork structures in tidal waters where the combined influences of immersion, weather and sun have to be combated.

Not *a decorative article.*

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.

SHANGHAI

WHC

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

New York's Brightest Schoolgirl

Louise Viggiani is the cleverest high school pupil in the Greater City of New York.

The Board of Education says so. You may well ask, "How can it know?"

"By her percentages," replies the Board. "In our examinations during her four-year course at the Hunter College High School she scored an average of 95.9."

But school boards, as you know, are fallible institutions. One of them, or its equivalent, pronounced Napoleon a dunce. So we thought it advisable to see Louise and learn for ourselves whether she is entitled to her weighty reputation.

Louise lives in an aged brownstone house at No. 446 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. She was not at home. Home is a noisy place, where little brother Gus is forever waking up the baby and drawing down maternal wrath on his red head. No spot for a seriocs student! She has repaired to the neighboring library in search of scholarly calm, and small sister entertains you while you wait.

Small sister unconsciously supplied a commentary on the ways of the intellectual elite.

"Louise is a darling," she said enthusiastically. "She even helps 'round the house, though mother never wants her to. You see we always have to do her part all over again."

And Louise, in truth, proved to have a very vague eye for the material household things. She is more at home in the world of ideas.

There is something owl-like about the petite scholar of sixteen. Perhaps it is due to the large glasses behind which she hides her Italian eyes. Or perhaps it is due to the arrangement of her dark hair, which she wears in a prominent peak.

But it may be that misty manner of hers. You felt, somehow, that she had just been roused from a reverie. You felt, too, that she would blink uncomfortably in a strong sunlight. Louise Viggiani would be most at home in dim libraries.

But for all that she is a sweet little girl, quite unconscious of her high honors. We began to think that this Board was entirely right.

"I don't really work hard," she said, "because I work only at the things I like. I'm very fond of languages, part.cularly French."

And to prove that she is no plodding "grind" aiming at a record, there is her rating in mathematics which is very bad.

"I can't stand them," she protected, earnestly, "so I never do more of them than I can help."

Louise sees no reason for wasting precious time over aimless motions of her legs and arms. When she takes exercise it is with an object. She is fond of walking. One hot day she marched from her home to the Washington Irving High School in Irving Place, a distance of 100 blocks, or five miles.

"And then I help 'round the house," she added, proving her alibi from eternal study. Here small sister and I exchanged a glance which passed unnoticed. "You see there are six of us in the family, and mother cannot do all the work."

Thirteen years ago the Viggianis left Southern Italy for America. The father, a man above the average immigrant, saw better opportunities for his family in the new world. Now he is a shipping clerk in a publishing house, and his pride is to sacrifice present financial advantages for the ultimate good of his children.

Louise has now lessened his burden. Her scholarship of $100 a year and her training at the Hunter College will help to realize one of his dreams. His girl will have an excellent profession.

She is to be a teacher, and she is happy, for one of her greatest pleasures even now is to help others in her favorite studies. She coaches her companions out of hours, helps them with their home work, corrects their compositions and suggests short cuts to the goal of scholarship. Moreover, she has very definite ideas as to what the ideal professor should be.

"Sympathy and a real love of your subject," she said, "are the main essentials." It may be noted that Louise, not having yet started her study of pedagogics, was not quoting matter she had read.

"How about discipline?"

"Oh, I think I could keep a class in order," she declared, serenely, and was interrupted by a suppressed chuckle from Gus. "Of course," she added primly, ignoring the offender, "I have no experience with boys."

"Why not experiment on your brother?"

"He doesn't need teaching," she said, proudly. "He is very smart." Whereat Gus hid an abashed countenance, and Louise's face took on an affectionate smile. It was the first breach in the wall of her dignity, and it revealed unexpected sunniness.

"You must have some amusements besides reading and teaching," I urged, encouraged by her new aspect.

"Well," she conceded, "next week father's taking a holiday, and I'm going to have a real one, too. We're going to the parks, and perhaps out into the country; and we may go to some theaters, and to see some friends who are awfuly funny and always make me laugh."

Her eyes shone with expectation behind her all too brilliant glasses, and one realized that Louise is going to be a very lovable and human little woman if the Board of Education does not take her too seriously.

Our Wonderful World

The names of English country inns have always exercised a fascination for American travellers—the more so as it is realized that the vanished daye of pack-horse travel are gone never to return. Nearly every one has heard of the pack-horse that carried merchandies when roads were few and too narrow of rough for wheeled traffic. But what, it may be asked, was a "talbot"?

The talbot was the old English hound, something between a mastiff and a bloodhound, which accompanied the packmen on their lonely and often dangerous business journeys.

There is one surviving old picture-sign of the "Pack-horse and Talbot" near London, on the Chiswick high road, and it correctly shows the talbot-dog on guard beside the laden pack-horse.

In the quaint, out-of-the-world old village of Great Mongeham, in a byway near Deal, hangs the artistic old wrought-iron sign of the Three Horseshoes, dated 1735. It has hung there for a hundred and eighty years and seems in as good condition as ever.

Among the queerest of signs is that of the Stewponey Inn, near Stourbridge, the resort of beanfeasters and merry parties. Not one person in ten thousand could tell you what kind of a pony that was. As a matter of fact, the name is a soldier's corruption of Estepona, a place in Spain.

The inn was originally named Stewponey by a soldier who had served under Wellington in the Peninsular War, and who, with his comrades, evolved this method of pronouncing the Spanish name.

Soldier signs have always been among the most popular, and sailor signs keep them excellent company. Admiral Vernon was once a prime favorite. He it was who so dashingly captured Portobello in 1739. But a greater than he arose and captured his popularity, so that Vernon was repainted and became the Lord Nelson or the Hero of Trafalgar, whose signboard glory has not yet been dimmed.

The Marquis of Granby was a favorite military sign in the long ago, and is still often found. Belonging to the great family of Manners, this prospective godfather of village inns was a son of the third Duke of Rutland, and took a great part in the Seven Years' War.

There is only one picture sign of Jeffrey Amherst in existence, and this hangs from a fir tree opposite the inn at Crown Point, on the Sevenoaks and Maidstone roads. Amherst was a famous general in his day, and became commander in chief of the British army. He warred gloriously in Canada, and won his chief victory against the Indians at Crown Point, from which this spot in Kent was afterwards named.

He settled on an estate he called Montreal, near Sevenoaks, and died in 1797. His descendant, Earl Amherst, resides there. The sign was painted after a portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

There is a sign of the Lion and Fiddle at a hamlet called Hilperton, near Trowbridge. The melancholy animal, playing something in a minor key, illustrating, no doubt, the folly of giving trust, is humorously and cleverly drawn. The legend above.

"Here is music without sorrow—
Pay today and trust tomorrow,"

would almost seem to be a cry from the heart of some trustful landlord who had trusted not wisely but too well, and had determined on "Never again!"

A German Doctor's View

As Mr. Philip Gibbs reports it from the British lines the truth must be in it. A captured German doctor busy under shell fire with British wounded is speaking:

"I am not a fighting man. I did not help to make this war. My work is for humanity, and your wounded are the same to me as our poor suffering men needing my help, which I am glad to give."

Has anything finer been uttered in the war? Has anything finer been done in the war on either side?—*New York Sun.*

Just arrived from America.

ZELLDO

MARVELLOUS PSYCHIC CLAIRVOYANT AND MIND-READER.

This marvellous man has surprised the world with his powers of telling the Past, Present and Future, which to him are like an open book. No secret is too deep for him to find out, simply by means of taking hold of the hand. He locates all diseases and gives good common-sense advice. If you meet this gifted man once, you will want to meet him often, as he has been all over the world, and guarantees entire satisfaction in every detail. He gives advice on Love, Marriage, Divorce and Speculation. His charges are within the reach of all.

Consult ZELLDO, the Man of Mystery, Savoy Hotel, Room 25: Hours 9.30 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Dr. John Goddard

Optician

Refracting and Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.

36, Nanking Road

Why you should take
ST. CHARLES CREAM on your Holiday Trip:—

BECAUSE—

It is always the same quality.

It is evaporated to the consistency of Cream

It is butter-fat and milk solids minus the quantity of water evaporated, gives rich flavor to everything cooked with it and is healthful and always safe for the children to drink.

Connell Bros. Company,

AGENTS FOR CHINA.

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS

F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

9768

CAN YOU DO YOUR COOKING CHEAPER?

By means of a gas cooker a dinner, including soup, fish, entree, joint, vegetables, sweets and savoury, can be cooked for 7½ dollar cents.

Cookers are fixed on loan, no charge for hire.

For particulars apply to the

SHANGHAI GAS Co., LTD.

Engineer's Office, 5 Thibet Road

or Showroom, 29 Nanking Road.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 27, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 74⅞ = Tls. 1.33 @ 73.2 =	$1.82
	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	73.025
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1827
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 3-1¼—Tls.	6.44
Exch. @ 73.2—Mex. ..$	8.80
Peking Bar ..... Tls.	341
Native Interest	.09

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	32⅛d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T...$	476.7/16
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-1⅛
London	Demand	3-1⅛
India	T.T.	230¼
Paris	T.T.	431
Paris	Demand	431½
New York	T.T.	73⅞
New York	Demand	74
Hongkong	T.T.	71¼
Japan	T.T.	69⅛
Batavia	T.T.	177½

Bank's Buying Rates

London ..... 4 m-s.	Cdts.	3-2 7/16
London ..... 4 m-s.	Docy.	3-2 7/16
London ..... 6 m-s.	Cdts.	3-2 11/16
London ..... 6 ms.	Docy.	3-2 11/16
Paris ..... 4 m-s.		446
New York ..... 4 m-s.		76⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR OCTOBER

£1 = Hk. Tls.		5.77
Hk. Tls. 1 =	Francs	4.82
„ „ 1 =	Marks	†3.95
Gold $1 = Hk. Tls.		1.21
Hk. Tls. 1 =	Yen	1.62
„ „ 1 =	Rupees	2.60
„ „ 1 =	Rouble	2.56
„ „ 1 =	Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, October 27, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Ewo Cotton Tls. 167.50
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 16.75
Trams "B" Tls. 88.00
Almas Tls. 14.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.10
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.75
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.77½
Sua Manggis Tls. 6.50
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.15
Ziangbes Tls. 6.85 XD.
Chengs Tls. 3.55
Langkats Tls. 24.00
New Eng. Tls. 13.50
Shanghai Tugs (Ord) Tls. 18.50

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, October 27, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.00 cash
Chemors Tls. 1.95 cash
Chemors Tls. 2.00 November
Dominions Tls. 14.85 cash
Pahangs Tls. 1.77½ cash

Direct

Pahangs Tls. 1.77½ cash
Almas Tls. 14.00 cash
Gulas Tls. 9.00 cash
Kamuntings Tls. 8.25 cash
S'hai Sumatras Tls. 167.50 cash

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, October 26.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:—

Mid-American Spot	11.03d.
October-November	10.91d.
January-February	10.93d.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, October 26.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 23 per cent.

The Bank rate of discount is 6 per cent.

TRAM CO. DIVIDEND

We are informed by the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd., that an interim dividend of four per cent, less income tax at 4/6d., has been declared for the half-year ended June 30. An announcement regarding this will be found on page 12.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
161 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, October 12.—Following were the prices realized at the rubber auction this week:—

	Singapore per picul $
Sheet	
Smoked Fine Ribbed.. @	129/124
Smoked Good Ribbed. „	123/118
Smoked Fine Plain .. „	117/114
Smoked Good Plain.. „	112/107
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed „	113/108
Unsmoked Good Ribbed „	—
Unsmoked Fine Plain. „	114/108
Unsmoked Good Plain. „	—
Crepe:	
Fine Pale Thin ..... „	130/127
Good Pale Thin ..... „	128/122
Good Pale Blanket .. „	128/121
Good Brown ..... „	121/114
Fine Brown ..... „	122/118
Good Brown ..... „	120/113
Good Dark ..... „	115/ 99
Barky ..... „	103/ 50
Scrap:	
Virgin and Pressed... „	77/ 75
Loose ..... „	51/ 37
Sheet:	
Cupwashing ..... „	116/106

London quotations:

Fine Pale Crepe	2/6
Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet	2/5½

Catalogued for sale (about 712 tons) .....picls. 11,955
Sold (about 459 tons) ..pcls. 7,699

Some 700 tons were offered for sale at this week's auction which commenced yesterday morning. At the outset bidding was brisk and after a little while the top prices of the day were paid for standard Grades, viz: $130 for Fine Pale Crepe and $129 for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet. There was a keen competition throughout the morning for nearly all grades and unsmoked sheet met with quite an unusual demand. Medium and lower crepe were a few points higher on the week. Towards noon competition slackened off and a number of lots were bought in on account of too high limits.

After the interval the position was decidedly easier and the highest prices paid in the afternoon for standard grades were $1 below the morning's prices. Also medium and lower grades were correspondingly cheaper.

It was impossible to conclude the sale yesterday and proceedings were resumed this morning when the tendency was rather weaker than yesterday except for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet the prices for which were well maintained from yesterday afternoon.

Banks' buying rate on London 3 m/s. 2/4 25/32
Banks' buying rate on London demand 2/4 11/32
New York demand 56⅜

With Compliments,
Meyer and Measor.

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following cable from Singpore, regarding the rubber auction held on October 25:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$128 per picul equivalent to 2s. 5½d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—$131 per picul equivalent to 2s. 6d. in London.

Market very active, market tendency upwards.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.
has already paid more than
10½ Millions of Taels
to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over
31½ Millions of Taels
Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than
9½ Millions of Taels
Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.
Head Office—SHANGHAI
Branch offices throughout Asia

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, October 20.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor report as follows:—

The market has been brisk during the week. The continuity of business was somewhat interrupted by a holiday on the 19th instant for "Our Day," when a great and most successful effort was made by the Colony to raise money for the Red Cross Funds.

The feature of the week has been the rapid advance in Sugars.

In the North all Cotton Mill shares have considerably appreciated in price, and the market is fairly well sustained.

Rubber is quoted 2/4½d. per lb. for Plantation.

Banks.—A fair number of Hongkong Bank shares have changed hands at $765, and at this rate the market closes quiet.

Marine Insurances.—Unions after sales at $925 are still wanted at that rate. North Chinas at Tls. 155, and Yangtszes at $255 are quiet but steady. Cantons could be placed at $400.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires are wanted at $387, and China Fires at $155.

Shipping.—Douglases remain unaltered with buyers at $123 for cash and equivalent rates forward. Preferred Indos have enquiries at $46—no business passing. Deferred Indos have been done in fair quantities round about $133½, at which rate the market closes steady. Star Ferries are in request at $38, possibly a fraction more would now be paid. Steamboats are still wanted at $22¼ after further sales at that rate.

Refineries—China Sugars have been the subject of a very strong demand, (probably owing to the supposition that the statistical position of Sugar is very strong, and owing to the scarcity of cash shares). The market advanced rapidly from $113½ to $127, a large business passing at intermediate rates. The market closes firm at $128. Malabons, possibly in sympathy with China Sugars, have improved to a buying rate of $40.

Oils and Mining.—Lankats have changed hands at Tls. 25, at which rate market is steady. Raubs are nominal at $2⅜. Ural Caspians are steady but quiet at 34/9. Tronohs could be placed at 28/- cum the dividend of 1/- announced as payable on the 27th inst. This makes the third interim of 1/- for this year. Shells are in good request at 112/6.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have been rather more active, buyers paying up to $85 for small parcels, and at this rate the market closes strong. Docks are wanted at $133 for October Settlement account, and a fair number of shares have changed hands at this price. Shanghai Docks are very firm at Tls. 85½ after sales at this rate.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals could be placed at $101 and Lands at the same price. Hongkong Hotels at $115 and Kowloon Lands at $38 are without business. West Points are on offer at $87.

Cotton Mills.—Something like a small boom has been engendered by the favorable position of the Cotton Mills reported from the North but at the close prices have receded a point or two from highest level touched owing no doubt to profit taking. The latest Shanghai quotations are:—

Ewos	Tls. 160	buyers.
Shanghai Cottons ..	Tls 111	„
Kung Yiks	Tls. 15½	„
Yangtszepoos	Tls. 6	„

Electric Companies.—Electrics are wanted at $54½, after sales at $55. China Lights are wanted at $4¾. Hongkong Trams have improved to a buying rate of $7.30.

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. The following is an approximate statement of the Traffic receipts for the week ending October 14, 1916:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 41 weeks
This year	$14,220	$598,143
Last year	11,227	542,565
Increase	2,993	145,576
Decrease	—	—

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos remain without change at $8¼ nominal. China Providents could be placed at $9.20. Peak Trams have improved to a buying quotation of $10 for the old and 90 cents for the new, but no transactions are reported. Wm. Powells are still offering at $6.90 with nothing doing. Waterboats are very steady at $17. Cements after relapsing to $10.10 have again firmed up and at the close buyers would pay $10.30. Humphreys Estates are somewhat stronger, and could be placed at $7. Rops have changed hands at $35 and are still in demand. Dairy Farms are sellers at $40 cum all rights and dividend.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service.

London, October 26.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 2s. 5½d. paid.
January to March: 2s. 5¾d. buyers.
Tendency of Market: Closing quieter.

Last Quotation, London October 25:
Spot: 2s. 5d. paid.
January to March: 2s. 5¼d. buyers.
Tendency of Market: Very steady.

KOTA BAHROE DIVIDEND

We are informed by Messrs. Meyer and Measor, General Managers and Secretaries of the Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates, Ltd., that at a meeting of directors held yesterday, it was decided to declare an interim dividend of 45 tael cents per share, payable on and after November 20.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.....	$725 B.
Chartered.....	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	4 B.
Cathay. pref.....	5 S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$400 B.
North China.....	160 B.
Union of Canton....	$900 B.
Yangtsze.....	$260 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$154 B.
Hongkong Fire.....	$387 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref... }	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def... }	
"Shell".....	112/6 B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 18½ B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50 B.
Kochien.....	Tls. 23 B.
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 10⅛
Oriental Cons.....	29s. 3d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 1 B.
Raub.....	1½. 2¾
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	Tls. 132½ B.
Shanghai Dock.....	$91 B.
New Eng. Works....	Tls. 13¼ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.....	Tls. 82
Hongkong Wharf....	$85 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 92.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 91 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores.....	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 167½ B.
E-wo Pref.....	Tls. 105
International.....	Tls. 87½ B.
International Pref...	...
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 81 B.
Oriental.....	Tls. 22 B.
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 132½ B.
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 10¾ B.
Yangtszepoo.....	Tls. 6½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref....	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Anglo-German Bry...	$95 N.
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23 N.
China Sugar.....	Tls. 132 B.
Green Island.....	Tls. 10¼ B.
Langkats.....	Tls. 23 B.
Major Bros.....	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra...	Tls. 162½ S.
Stores	
Hall and Holts.....	Tls. 16½ S.
Llewellyn.....	$60
Lane, Crawford.....	$98.
Moutrie.....	$35.
Watson.....	Tls. 7
Weeks.....	Tls. 18 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 14 B.
Amherst.....	Tls. 1½ B.
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 12.10 B.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 6¼ B.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 40.
Batu Anam 1913....	Tls. 1.70 B.
Bukit Toh Alang....	Tls. 5½ B.
Bute.....	Tls. 1¾ B.
Chemor United.....	Tls. 1.90 B.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 17
Cheng.....	Tls. 3.55 B.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 3.80 B.
Dominion.....	Tls. 14½ B.
Gula Kalumpong....	Tls. 9¾.
Java Consolidated....	Tls. 23 B.
Kamunting.....	Tls. 8 B.
Kapala.....	Tls. 1.16 B.
Kapayang.....	Tls. 30½
Karan.....	Tls. 16
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 12¼ B.
Kroewoek Java.....	Tls. 22¾
Padang.....	Tls. 17¼
Pengkalan Durian....	Tls. 12.
Permats.....	Tls. 5¾
Repah.....	Tls. 1.62½
Samagagas.....	Tls. 1.17½ B.
Seekee.....	Tls. 8¼ B.
Semambu.....	Tls. 1.80 B.
Senawang.....	Tls. 17½ B.
Shanghai Klebang...	Tls. 1.10 B.
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 8 B.
S'hai Malay-Pref....	Tls. 12½ B.
Shanghai Pahang....	Tls. 1.77½ Sa
Sungala.....	Tls. 1.70 B.
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 12 B.
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 6½ B.
S'hai Kelantan.....	Tls. 0.90 B.
Shanghai Seremban..	Tls. 17½ B.
Taiping.....	Tls. 3
Tanah Merah.....	... 1.15 Sa.
Tebong.....	Tls. 26¼ B.
Tlobri.....	Tls. 2 B
Ulangbe.....	Tls. 6.85 B.
Miscellaneous	
J. I. and E. Lumber..	Tls. 110 B.
Jolly Dairy.....	Tls. 9 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb..	-2 N
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 88 Sa.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury...	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 89 B.
S'hai Waterworks...	Tls. 265

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 393.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for October 25 was 122 tons."

CARRANZA'S ENVOYS HEAR HOW THE OTHER NATIONS PROGRESS

Lane Describes Methods Of Model Governments in Solving Vital Problems

JOINT COMMISSION ON TRIP

Confidential Report On Conditions On Way To British Ambassador at Washington

New London, Conn., September 28.—Having completed their study of internal conditions in Mexico and checked up on all the information placed before them by the Carranza Delegates, the American Commissioners today addressed themselves to the task of explaining in detail the methods employed by the United States and other countries in coping with problems like those Mexico now faces.

Secretary Lane spent three hours in outlining the manner in which the United States deals with its Indian wards. He described the system used in Russia to develop the peasantry and the steps taken by Lord Kitchener in Egypt to get the fellaheen back to the land. Then he discussed the school systems of various countries, laying stress upon the advantages of the Swiss, German and American methods. He pointed out that in Switzerland the schoolmaster takes the place formerly held in many countries by the village priest. He spoke of the advantages of the German system of beginning manual training almost simultaneously with elementary education, and explained how in the United States the Department of Agriculture is co-operating with the public school systems of the States.

Sanitary Methods

Secretary Lane next turned to health conditions and to the manner in which Mexico might best control the ravages of the hook worm and of blood poisoning, which are sapping the vital energies of the Mexican people. He dealt with the typhus epidemic, and congratulated the Mexican Commissioners on the manner in which they are fighting it.

The question of opening up the country to provide feeders for the railway lines was, he explained, of the utmost importance in developing natural wealth and maintaining law and order. The information so far gathered shows conclusively that Carranza's control of the country is strongest in the immediate vicinity of the railroads, which run more or less parallel with the main highways. Secretary Lane urged that new roads be built branching out from the railroads as feeders.

There was no discussion as Secretary Lane's address took up the entire session.

Mexicans After Information

When the conference opened Dr. Cabrera stated that he looked upon his mission more as one of information than as a diplomatic task, and the Mexican Commissioners have very frankly and fully answered all questions put by the American delegates. Actual conditions in Mexico have been gone over state by state and the information furnished has been checked up with State Department reports so that now the conference has all the facts and can address itself to the problem of the social, political and economic regeneration of Mexico in a spirit of friendly helpfulness.

Most of the clerical staff of the Mexican Commissioner left tonight and tomorrow morning the Americans will follow. Secretary Lane will take some of the Mexican delegates and their families to Atlantic City on U. S. S. Sylph. The rest of the party will go to New York by train, arriving at Atlantic City tomorrow evening.

The next formal conference will begin at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

Has Confidential Report For British Ambassador

Laredo, Tex., September 28.—Much significance is attached to the going of Thomas Beaumont Hohler, British Charge d'Affairs in Mexico City, to Washington at this time. He passed through here last evening and expects to reach Washington Sunday, having with him a confidential report of conditions in Mexico, particularly with reference to the recent closing by Carranza's orders of the Bank of London and Mexico and the National Bank of Mexico. British and French capital control those institutions. Mr. Hohler will take up with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, the matter of demanding that Carranza better protect British enterprises and the subject of enforcing payment of British claims for losses of British subjects. The Ambassador will then go over the whole Mexican situation with Secretary of State Lansing at the earliest opportunity.

Notable Welcome to The New Argentine Minister

Mexico City, September 28.—Officially and publicly the Mexican Republic onight gave Manuel E. Malbran, he newly appointed Argentine Minister, the largest, most significant, most enthusiastic reception ever accorded a diplomat accredited to Mexico.

As these despatches told, representatives of the Mexican Foreign Ministry awaited Senor Malbran's arrival at Vera Cruz yesterday. They escorted him to this city on a luxurious special train. At all stations between Vera Cruz and Mexico City large crowds assembled to greet the Minister. Several thousand persons met the party here tonight and, headed by Foreign Minister Aguilar, formed a procession which accompanied Malbran to his hotel.

Commenting, late tonight, upon the attitude of the Spanish-American republics in their relations with the United States, Minister Malbran said: "Argentina will be always on good terms with her sister republics and has co-operated always in settling" controversies between other countries. Now, as ever, she will defend the sovereignty of the Latin-American race."

Pershing Locates Villa 30 Miles from Namiquipa

Washington, September 28.—"Francisco Villa, with 600 men, was at Santa Clara ranch, thirty miles east of Namiquipa, on September 22 (last Friday) for the immediate purpose of capturing trains near Laguna and with the idea of striking north and invading Texas in the vicinity of Fabens, according to the latest and most detailed report of the bandit leader's movements received tonight at field headquarters."

So reads a despatch from the headquarters in Mexico of Gen. Pershing, who has been seeking to definitely settle the question of whether Villa is dead or alive. The despatch continues:

"The following leading adherents are said to be with Villa: Jose Inez Salazar, Martin Lopez, three Murga brothers, Nikolas Fernandez. Villa himself is said to be unable to walk without a crutch or to put his right foot on the ground. The horses in his band are reported to be in poor condition, and his followers are said to be in rags."

Gen. Trevino wired today to the Carranza Consul at El Paso that Gen. Matias Ramos has been put in full command of the campaign against Villa and has left Chihuahua City with a large force.

Troops to Be Sent Home Announced by Funston

San Antonio, Tex., September 28.—Gen. Funston announced tonight that the troops to be relieved of border duty as fast as new State troops arrive are: Second Maine Infantry at Laredo, one regiment New York Field Artillery and First New York Ambulance Company, both in Brownsville District; Rhode Island Battery at El Paso, First Battalion First Massachusetts Field Artillery and Second Massachusetts Field Artillery, both at El Paso; First Pennsylvania Field Artillery at El Paso; First Illinois Field Artillery, Wisconsin Battery and First Wisconsin Field Hospital at San Antonio, First Connecticut Infantry at Nogales; First Montana Infantry, First Squadron New Jersey Cavalry and First Battalion New Jersey Field Artillery, all at Douglas; Battalion of infantry from District of Columbia at Naco and First Squadron Utah Cavalry at Nogales.

Trains that bring the new troops will take away the returning troops.

Over 100 Villistas Killed at Casi; Gen. Ramos Wounded

Chihuahua City, Mexico, September 28.—Over a hundred Villa followers were killed, the Bandit Leader Baudelio Uribe was taken prisoner and heavy casualties were suffered by Carranza forces in a fight at Cusihuiriachic, according to a message received this afternoon by Gen. Trevino from Gen. Ramos, who was slightly wounded.

Obituary

Sir J. Muir-Mackenzie

Reuter's Service

London, October 26.—The death is announced of Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, K.C.S.I.

RUSSIAN ATTACKS FAIL

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, October 25.—A Russian gas-attack on Schara failed. An attack of Russian battalions near Kolostrov, north-west of Lutsk, was without any success whatever.

In the southern part of the Wooded Carpathians, the height positions formerly conquered remained in our possession during minor engagements.

SHELL MERIMEDLI

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Bulgarian telegram.—Sofia, October 24.—On the Aegean coast, the hostile artillery for two hours shelled the bay of Merimedli to the west of the mouth of the Mesta without success. The German flyer, Lieutenan Engwer, after an air-fight of one hou and a half, shot down a British biplane near Drama, the inmates being taken prisoners.

Britain To Stop Seizure of U. . Goods at Hongkong

Washington, September 25.—Informal expressions of regret on the part of Great Britain have been received by the State Department relative to the seizure at Hongkong of American-owned goods consigned to Manila on board the steamships Chinese Prince, Kafue and Aymeric.

Assurances already have been given by the British Government, it was learned today, in response to a vigorous protest from the United States that no more such seizures will be made.

MANILA FRETS UNDER ENTENTE WAR RULES

Protests To Washington Over Action Of British And French Officials

Washington, September 26.—Official reports and personal letters received here from Manila contain protests against the manner in which it is alleged representatives of the British and French Governments are carrying out the policy of their Governments with respect to the blacklist and other matters arising out of the Trading with the Enemy act. It is charged, both officially and personally, that the course of the representatives of the Entente Allies in the Philippines has alienated sentiment from the Allies among American business men not only at Manila but throughout the Far East.

According to one statement reaching officials here, a neutral European firm in Manila was made to feel the effect of British and French displeasure because it employed an American citizen of German birth. This American citizen had been an enlisted man in the United States Army in the Aguinaldo insurrection. After the expiration of his enlistment he remained in the Philippines and became associated with the neutral firm. According to the report received here, he had not concealed his pro-German sympathies, and in consequence the firm was notified that it would not be permitted to trade in British vessels or with British countries unless the ex-soldier was dismissed. The matter, it was said, was adjusted by an explanation from the man which was accepted by the British Consul. An officer of the Philippine Government wrote to Washington that discrimination of this character was becoming intolerable.

The reports sent to Washington say that firms in the Philippines with German managers have been notified to dismiss these Germans under penalty of a suspension of dealing with British and French possessions. Cases of this sort, the reports say, have applied particularly to firms manufacturing tobacco. It is alleged also that shipping concerns have been notified that if they deal with firms employing Germans in managerial capacities they will not be permitted to get coal at British ports.

The attitude alleged to have been displayed by the British and French Consular representatives is said in some of the communications that have come to Washington to have incensed Governor General Harrison.

This Government has referred all cases of complaint along these lines to the State Department, which is taking them up with the British and French Governments. One of the cases involved the action of the British authorities at Penang in unloading the cargo of the British steamship Chinese Prince, from New York for Manila, on the ground that it was ultimately intended for Germans. This incident has been adjusted through the release of the cargo and forwarding it to its destination under British supervision.

According to the reports from Manila, the United States authorities there have been unable to determine whether the attitude shown by British and French representatives toward firms employing or dealing with German subjects is the result of instructions from the Governments in London and Paris or over-zealousness on the part of the representatives. A high state of feeling apparently prevails in Manila on account of the alleged discriminations and this Government is receiving appeals to remedy the situation.

1,000,000 MORE MEN NEEDED BY BRITAIN

J. L. Garvin Warns That Army Must Be Larger To Win Clean-Out Victory

London, September 24.—J. L. Garvin, writing in The Observer, of which he is editor, says that another million men are essential for the army, "if Great Britain is going to win the war clean out as it means to."

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtse	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Governor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOHHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Straib.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-	Hongkong	Tsingtau
chendze)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen)	o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes:
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tales at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cen. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cen. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000 000
Capital Paid-up	„	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,628,688.77
U.S. $6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,583,666)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Bankers:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.
Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.
Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.		$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H.		$1,357,850
Reserve Fund .....H.		$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

Bank of Communications

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on October 24, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-40
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	16-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	14-20
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	2.00-2.50
Duck	„	40-60
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	60-80
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	50-55
Pigeons	„	18-20
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	14-16
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	15-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	12-16
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	5-6
Peaches	„	15-20
Persimmons	„	5-6
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	12-20
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	40-50
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	4-5
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	50-1.00
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	„	10-12
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.60-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.90
Bran	„	$2.15
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.80
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. A. Luefligo.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Messrs S. H. and S. Smith.

Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from Hankow:—Miss Lumeng, Mr. Tson Chushu, Miss M. Monthuth, Dr .V. Oretz Sels, Mr. E. V. Rowland, Miss T. G. Rowland, Miss Siel, Mr. Arlt.

Passengers Departed

Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk for Vladivostock.—Mr. Chas. I. Coy, Mr. E. Fasting, Mr. R. Johamesen, Mr. H. Christensen, Mr. C. R. Greenberg, Mrs. S. Belikiantz, Mr. Hafiz Golammahmad.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying departing passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 o'clock p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

26.—In the South, the barometer is rising again. The anticyclone is still prevailing in Northern and Central China but shifts towards Japan, with the result of strong northerly winds along the coast and some rain fall in our region. Cloudy but rather fine weather at Shanghai during the day Rain at 8 p.m.

27.—Rain during the night and the morning. Gloomy and misty weather wind veering to the E.

Meteorological Readings

Friday, October 27, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	771 0	772.87
„ „ Inches.....	30. 6	30.48
Variation mm. for 24 h ..	†0 9	†1.9
Variation mm. for 12h ..	-0.21	-1.33
Wind { Direction	E	ENE
Wind { K'hom per hour ..	15	24
Wind { Miles	9 3	1.49
Temperature { Cen	14°1	13°8
Temperature { Fahr	57.4	56 8
Humidity: oo	97	92
Nebulosity: 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	2.8	1.8
Rainfall inches	0.11	0.07

AMUSEMENTS

The Apollo Theatre

Programme for October 28th and 29th.

Grand Change of Programme of
"THE WHAT NOTS"
A Variety and high class Comedy Company.
"THE GREAT RENVILLE ROBERTY"
New Tricks and Illusions.
MISS IRENE BERYL
New Songs and Sand Dance
CHARLIE: *More laughs*
"THE WARLEYS"
The Vampire Dance and New Sketches.
Sylvano Lopez, Musical Director
Also
PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting latest events of interest.
A good selection of Comedy films.
Special Matinee of "THE WHAT NOTS" Saturday, October 28th, at 3 p.m.

Victoria Theatre

Showing for Three Nights Only
Friday, Saturday, and Sunday Oct. 27th, 28th and 29th
The Great Moral
Feature Film in Six Parts
"THE HOUSE OF BONDAGE"
From the Book by Reginald Wright Kauffman
Matinee on Sunday showing
The Last Four Parts of
"THE PURPLE IRIS"
and
The first three episodes of "Runaway June"

Olympic Theatre

NEW PROGRAMME
For
28th, 29th & 30th Oct.
SHOWING
The last six parts of
the Harem Life film
"THE PURPLE IRIS"
and
other interesting films
Matinee on Sunday showing "The Purple Iris" and the 19th and 20th episodes of "The Broken Coin"

Lyceum Theatre

The Howitt-Phillips Company

TONIGHT
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28th
The latest London and New York Comedy Success,
"A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS"
MONDAY, OCTOBER 30th
The company will repeat that screaming farcical Comedy
"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31st
The famous amateur cracksman Comedy
"RAFFLES"
will be staged
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st
"PEG O' MY HEART"
will be repeated again
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd
That Screaming Farce
"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME',
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd
By Request
"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD"
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4th
"R. U. A. MASON"
The plans for these performances are NOW OPEN at MOUTRIE'S

Towa Cinema Theatre

Corner of Wuchang and Chapoo Roads.
PROGRAMME for Saturday and Sunday.
28th and 29th October, 1916.
"MYSTERIES OF THE GRAND HOTEL"
7th and 8th Series, entitled:
"THE FALSE CLUE"
and
"WHEN THIEVES FALL OUT"
The stories of these two series are based on actual happenings and the incidents are very sensational.
"LOVE AND SOUR NOTES."
Very amusing L-Ko comedy.
"BRAND-NEW HERO"
Highly interesting Keystone comedy.
Dress Circle Seats.....30 Cents

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.---Tel. 1432.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 29	..	New York via Panama	Tsuyama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov 1	P.M.	Tacoma etc.	Ide maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 4	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 4	noon	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 4	5.00*	Seattle etc.	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 10	..	New York via Panama	Kanagawa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
11	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 13	noon	Seattle etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 14	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
" 18	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 27	10.30*	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec 2	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 2	5.00	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
" 7	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
" 16	P.M.	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
" 22	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct 28	11.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 30	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Kamo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
31	1.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov 1		Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
4	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 4	P. M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
11	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Oct 29	..	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta	Gregory Apcar	Br.	D. Sassoon
" 29	11.00*	London via Hongkong etc	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 30	10.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
Nov 3	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 8	D.L.	London via Cape	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 12	1.00*	M'seilles, London via H'kong	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
" 20	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line
" 27	A.M	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
" 30	P.M.	Genoa	Merionethshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec 4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
" 8	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Amazone	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
" 17	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	D.L.	London via Cape	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	D.L.	London via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 3	D.L.	London via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
17	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct 28	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 28	10.00*	Swatow, Hongkong	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	A.M.	Hongkong Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co
29	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 30	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
31	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Nov 1	5.00	Hongkong	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co
2	P.M.	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 7	P.M.	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 11	A.M.	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 21	P.M.	Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S Co.
" 22	5.00	Hongkong	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct 28	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
28	A.M.	Newchwang	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 28	3.00	Haichow, Yochow	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 30	P.M.	Vladivostock	Glenogle	Br.	Glen Line
31	1.00	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M.R.
31	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 31	P.M.	Tsingtao	Isshin maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct 28	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
28	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
30	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
30	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co
31	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 31	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Nov 1	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Oct 27	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Oct 27	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.NCo.	NSCW
Oct 27	Japan	Mishima maru	4929	Jap.	M. B. K.	
Oct 27	Japan	Fujisan maru	1276	Jap.	M. B. K.	
Oct 27	Japan	Yumihari maru	553	Jap.	M. B. K.	
Oct 27		Kungping	1742	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
Oct 27	Chinwangtao	Kaga maru	808	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Oct 27	Hankow	Henrik Ibsen	2990	Nor.	Forbes Co.	
Oct 27	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N. S. Co.	NSCW
Oct 27	Japan	Hirano maru	4937	Jap.		
Oct 27	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Oct 27		Paoting		Br.	B. & S.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Oct 27	Vladivostock via Nagasaki	Simbirsk	356	Jap.	R. V. F.
27	Hankow etc	Kiangwah	1232	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
27	Hankow etc.	Tsiee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.
27	Japan	Atlantique	3502	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 27	Chinwangtao	Shinfoo	1323	Chi.	K.M.A.
" 27	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 27	Wuhu	Wenchow	560	Br.	B. & S
27		Honglee	672	Chi	Tuck Wo
" 27	Hongkong, Canton	Chiynen	2111	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.
" 27	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
8 p.	Oct.	21 Cruise	Elcano	Am g-b.	620	8	96	Coxe
P & O B I	Oct.	18 Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	399	Kellogg
7 p.	Oct.	25 Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	4	54	Loftin
7 p.	Oct.	25 Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	6	54	Clarke
B N 8	Oct.	21 Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.		
Agamemnon	Sept.	8
Agapenor	Sept.	1
Alcinous	Oct.	5
Atsuta Maru	Aug.	16
City of Manila	Oct.	19
City of Norwich	Sept.	3
Demodocus	Oct.	13
Fushmi Maru	Oct.	16
Glengyle	Sept.	8
Glenlogan	Sept.	16
Glenstrae	Sept.	5
Hitachi Maru	Aug.	20
Iyo Maru	Sept.	3
Kerongs	Oct.	22
Kitano Maru	Oct.	1
Knight Companion	Sept	24
Machaon	Oct.	20
Miyazaki Maru	Sept	20
Namur	Sept.	21
Pembrokeshire	Sept	18
Sardinia	Oct.	2
Toyohashi Maru	Sept.	9
For Marseilles, etc.		
Cordillere	Oct.	20
Paul Lecat	Oct.	7
Porthos	Sept	22
For Bombay		
Kamakura Maru	Oct.	19
Novara**	Oct.	16
For Vancouver, etc.		
Harold Dollar	Oct.	6
Hawaii Maru	Oct.	19
Henrik Ibsen	Oct.	27
Ide Maru	Oct.	25
Manila Maru	Sept.	19
Sado Maru	Sept.	25
Shidzuoka Maru	Oct.	16
For New York		
Bolton Castle	Sept.	1
Eurymachus	Sept.	18
Muncaster Castle	July	29
Tokiwa Maru	Sept.	6
For San Francisco, etc.		
Alvarado	Oct.	25
Chile	Sept.	21
China	Sept.	9
Ecuador	Oct.	18
Maricopa	Sept.	19
Tenyo Maru	Oct.	7

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Gleniffer	Sept. 9	Nov. 12
Kamo Maru	Aug. 26	Oct. 25
Kashima Maru	Sept. 23	Nov. 25
Katori Maru	Sept 9	Nov. 3
Nankin**	Oct. 31	Nov. 24
Mishima maru	Oct. 5	Nov. 28
Novara	Oct. 27	Dec. 7
Somali	Nov. 9	Dec. 22
Nyanza**	Sept. 2	Oct. 30
Malta**	Sept. 29	Nov. 11
Merionethshire	Aug. 23	Oct. 29
Suwa Maru	Oct. 21	Dec. 12
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Empress of Japan	Oct. 20	Nov. 7
Monteagle	Oct. 11	Oct. 31
Manila maru		Nov. 20
Tamba maru	Oct. 3	Oct. 3
FROM NEW YORK		
Brinkburn	Aug. 22	Oct. 30
Egremont Castle	July 16	Nov. 15
Eurymedon		Nov. 5
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
China	Oct. 7	Nov. 1
Venezuela	Oct. 20	Nov. 21
Shinyo maru	Sept. 23	Nov. 4
Tenyo Maru	Nov. 11	
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
New Sweden	Aug. 2	Oct. 31
FROM LIVERPOOL		
Antilochus		Dec. 30
Cyclops	Sept. 4	Nov. 9
Eurybates	Sept. 30	Dec. 5
Keemun	Sept. 15	Nov. 21
Ningchow	Sept. 7	Nov. 19
Oanfa	Aug. 19	Nov. 8
Peleus	Sept. 23	Nov. 17
Phemius		Dec. 23
Teucer	Oct 7	Dec. 10
Teenkai		Dec. 8
Tydeus		Dec. 20
FROM CALCUTTA		
Gregoy Apcar	Oct. 3	Oct. 28
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Ceylon	Sept. 27	Dec. 16
Sumatra	Sept. 21	Dec. 10
Yeddo	Sept. 5	Nov. 30

**Transhipment from Colombo.
* Due date is approximate.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Saturday, November 4. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru Capt. S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, Oct. 28 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, October 30 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Korea Maru, will leave on Wednesday, November 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Hsinking, Capt. J. Halkett, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Oct 24	Dalny	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Oct 26	Hongkong	Choysang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Oct 25	Chefoo	Esang	827	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Oct 26	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Oct 24	Hongay	Gemini	1366	Jap.	M.B.K.	TKDLW
Oct 25	Hongkong	Glenogle		Br.	Glen Line	CMLW
Oct 25	Lungkow	Hsinkong	287	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
May 27	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int.D
Oct 14	Hankow	Kisn	729	Br.	B. & S.	BJ
Oct 20	Tientsin	Koboku maru	1628	Jap.	N.K.K.	OSKYW
Oct 25	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	244	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Oct 26	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KSYW
Oct 22	Hongkong	Lochow	1216	Br.	B. & S	WTW
Oct 26	Hankow	Loongwo	2386	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1692	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Oct 16	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Sept 27	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p
Oct 26	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H.A.L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Oct 24	Cruise	Store Nordiske	598	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	8 p
Oct 26	Chefoo	Shuntien	1082	Br.	B. & S	CNW
Oct 20	Hankow	Tseangtah	475	Br.	C. I. & S.L.Co.	CKPW
Oct 20	Hankow	Tatung	882	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Oct 20	Hankow	Tahtung maru	1076	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDUW
Oct 24	Hankow	Toposa maru	1148	Jap.	M. B. Co.	MBKW
Oct 25	Hakodadi	Talun maru	613	Jap.	M. B. Co.	CKPW
Oct 26	Hankow	Tungting	1988	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Oct 26	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Oct 25	Japan	Yawata maru	159	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
Oct 26	Hongkong	Yingchow	216	Br.	B. & S.	WTW

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shansi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Nore left Kobe at 3.30 p.m. on Wednesday, and is expected to arrive at Shanghai on Saturday morning, the 28th instant.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai at 2 a.m. on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Laisang is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on November 1.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Hakuai Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today about noon. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Tuesday, October 31.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., s.s. Monteagle arrived at Yokohama at 7.30 a.m. on Friday, the 27th instant, sailed for Kobe at 4 p.m. and is due to arrive at the latter port at 6 a.m. on Sunday, the 29th instant.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., s.s. Empress of Russia arrived at Hongkong at 7 a.m. on Friday, the 27th instant.

The P. and O. s.s. Nyanza, with the London mail of September 21, left Hongkong on Friday, October 27, for Shanghai and is expected to arrive here on Monday, the 30th instant.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"
14,000 tons each

TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

	Sailing to Manila and Hongkong.	To San Francisco
S.S. "Ecuador"	—	—
S.S. "Venezuela"	Nov. 21	Dec. 7
S.S. "Colombia"	—	—

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.
Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to the Agents:

ANDERSEN, MEYER & Co., LTD.

Tel. 778 Local No. 13 5 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days Shanghai to Montreal 19 days
Shanghai to Chicago 18 days Shanghai to New York 19½ days

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA

16,850 tons gross register, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change)		SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA..	4 Nov.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ..	30 Dec.
MONTEAGLE.....	11 Nov.	1917	
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..	18 Nov.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN....	13 Jan.
EMPRESS OF ASIA....	2 Dec.	MONTEAGLE	7 Feb.
		EMPRESS OF ASIA	17 "

Calling at Nagasaki, Kobe (Inland Sea) and Yokohama.

Monteagle calls Moji instead Nagasaki

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept.
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.

Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. No. 1668. Shanghai.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
" "KOREA MARU"	18,000 tons	Dec. 2
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Dec. 16
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Nov. 20

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S. "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 tons	Nov. 26
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 3

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*

Telephone No. 3229. 33, Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

NOV. 18. JAN. 30

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
NOV. 3. JAN. 12

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

DR. RAND PREDICTS VICTORY FOR ALLIES

Harvard Librarian Praises Britain's Work and Says The 'Big Push Is On'

SOMME THE TURNING POINT

Says the English, Rather Than The Germans, Are The Efficient Race

New York, September 25.—Dr. Benjamin Rand, and author and philosophical librarian in Harvard University, returned by the Cunarder Andania yesterday from England. He carried abroad and left with the Oxford University Press for publication the manuscript of a volume on John Locke, containing more than 200 unpublished letters of the great English philosopher. The Foreign Office upon his arrival granted him permission to investigate the work which the nation was doing in its determination to carry the war to a successful issue. A museum of the inventions made since the war began was shown to him. He also observed the treatment of 2,000 interned Germans in a great encampment. The vast munition works of the north were visited, and the fundries in which the ordnance for the army and the fleet was being made were inspected. The yards of one of the greatest shipbuilding concerns of England were seen under war conditions.

"In what was thus seen," Dr. Rand said yesterday, "it was possible to obtain an outlook and a certainty in regard to the future of this great war which it would not be possible to gain in any other way. It strengthened me in the belief of the determination of the English nation to pursue the war to complete and conclusive victory. Ample proof was given that the English, rather than the Germans, are the efficient race. The former have raised and equipped an army in two years with a perfection which excels what the latter has been able to do in a decade. The entire equipment of transportation from the munition plants to the front has been made with a thoroughness that must challenge the admiration of the most experienced.

"In the magnitude and the multiplicity of the problems which have been solved a task has been performed greater perhaps than has ever fallen to a nation in so brief a time. Financial problems too have been met by England of a character such as has never heretofore been dreamed of.

"Great as has been the work in equipment done thus far it must not be imagined that it has reached completion. Munition plants are being created and existing ones are being constantly extended. In the ordnance works such things have been seen as would make a Krupp turn green with envy. Master of the sea in this great conflict England intends to retain control.

"It is not alone the splendid equipment, the quantity of munitions, the greatness of ordnance and the strength of the navy to be seen in England which spell victory for the Allies. Far more is it in the morale of the people. They are united for one purpose. It is a nation and not merely a Government that is at war. There is a settled and unalterable determination to carry this war to a conclusive peace.

"Germany even today little knows the strength of purpose aroused in the English people. There is no outward excitement, and no visible anxiety. One might even suppose there was lacking a consciousness of the tremendous issues at stake. Such is the English way. But Germany will yet awake to discover her folly when she aroused the British lion into action.

"It is a time which demands united sacrifice and every class in England is making it. Nowhere is this more apparent than in organized labor.

"The attack on the Somme may be regarded as the turning point of the war. The period of preparation will now be succeeded by a continued offensive. The evidence is unmistakable that the war is entering upon a final and triumphant phase for the Allies. The long and glorious resistance of the French at Verdun has been relieved. The Germans can no longer press the Russians in the east or the Austrians seriously threaten the Italians in the South. The big push is on."

Dr. Rand said that one of the striking incidents of the Summer in London was the burning of the Zeppelin in the last raid. Its destruction by an aeroplane, he believes, will serve as a stimulus for future attacks by the cheaper and lighter craft. The Zeppelin raids in England he regards as a conspicuous failure in a military way, Dr. Rand commented on the strength of the English patrol service.

Discussing the question of retaliation, Dr. Rand said that, while occasionally English writers advocated reprisals as the method by which the slaughter of the innocent on land and sea might best be prevented, the most prevalent opinion was against such procedure. In conclusion Dr. Rand said:

"One of the notes we frequently heard struck at the meetings held on the second anniversary of the war was to the effect that the individual guilty must not be allowed to escape, and that the malefactors responsible for the sinking of the Lusitania and the murders of Miss Cavell and Captain Fryatt must be punished. This was uttered not in the way of vindictive warfare, but because the English Nation has made up its mind that future peace or civilization would be impossible if it were once conceded that crimes of such magnitude and atrocity should go unpunished."

On several occasions while in England Dr. Rand delivered addresses upon the American attitude toward the war. C. Hamilton Wickes, British Board of Trade Commissioner, who also arrived on the Adania, said he was one of seven commissioners recently appointed to study trade conditions with a view to their possible development now and after the war.

"The English people," Mr. Wickes said, "know there will be a commercial war in Europe after the big fight is over and they want to be prepared for it in every way."

The Andania was held up for twenty-four hours in the Downs with 200 other vessels while the mine sweepers made sure there were no submarines about.

REPATRIATE GERMANS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 26.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Herbert Samuel stated that 12,350 German women and children have left Great Britain since the war began.

Detailed Statement of Salt Revenue For 1914 Reveals Interesting Figures

We have received from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh the statement of accounts of the Chief Inspectorate of the Central Salt Administration for the year ended December 31, 1914. The figures are most encouraging and illuminating. They very clearly show how the reform of the Salt Gabelle under the able administration of Sir Richard Dane has enabled that department of revenue production repeatedly to come to the aid of the hard-pressed Central Government with timely financial succor.

The statement of receipts and disbursements of salt revenue, for the year ended December 31, 1914, follows:

Receipts

1.—Balance at 1st January, 1914:—		
Cash in various Offices	544,918.23	
Cash in Bank of China	756,745.09	
Transfers in transit to Group Banks	1,137,070.29	
Cash in Group Banks	11,002,219.78	13,440,953.39
2.—Revenue Collections per District Inspectorates		50,903,402.77
3.—Remittances from Government Transportation Offices		15,961,532.80
4.—District Inspectorate Suspense (Advances on account of Duty, etc.)		1,045,888.24
5.—Interest Credited by Group Banks		231,825.03
Total Dollars		81,588,602.23

Disbursements

A.—Administration Expenses Defrayed		5,148,039.46
B.—Transfer Charges and Loss by Exchange*		3,024,745.67
C.—Special Government Withdrawals		73,793.53
D.—Charges and Obligations Secured on Salt Revenue		21,106,572.99
E.—Releases to Government		31,304,818.22
F.—Miscellaneous Withdrawals		10,228.80
G.—Balance at 31st December, 1914:—		
Cash in various Offices	2,720,875.08	
Cash in Bank of China	334,717.29	
Transfers in transit to Group Banks	186,600.48	
Cash in Group Banks	17,178,210.71	20,920,403.56
Total Dollars		81,588,602.23

* Mainly due to acceptance of depreciated Canton Notes.

The collections by districts are set forth in the following table:

District Inspectorate in Production Districts	Quantity of Salt Released Piculs Ssuma Scale (140 lbs. per picul)	Direct Duty $	Total Including Miscellaneous Collections $	Total Including Outstanding Revenue $
Fengtien	4,206,391	5,081,048.77	5,229,509.59	6,151,085.97
Changlu	5,794,605	11,902,732.31	11,902,732.31	12,697,582.26
Shantung	2,582,037	3,796,810.40	3,975,555.66	4,193,136.53
Hotung	1,110,978	1,839,802.57	1,839,802.57	1,924,874.53
Lianghwai	1,225,087	797,001.25	1,067,713.76	1,147,726.72
Yangchow	2,238,672	1,133,561.53	1,787,894.55	1,787,894.55
Haichow	1,052,111	1,940,612.57	1,940,612.57	1,940,612.57
Sungkiang	427,980	513,856.08	576,219.76	570,219.76
Liangcheh	1,476,298	2,111,942.74	2,893,116.70	2,939,100.75
Fukien	2,194,197	1,108,069.50	2,256,743.04	2,256,743.04
Kwangtung	2,606,796	4,607,977.00	7,455,593.32	7,463,340.16
Yunnan	509,370	1,000,000.00 1,785,578.19	3,121,522.26	3,121,522.26
Szechuen	3,502,081	3,645,952.06 2,745,832.61	6,413,777.77	6,413,777.77
Total	28,926,603	44,013,777.58	50,459,793.86	52,607,616.87

ROCKWELL PROMOTED JUST BEFORE HE FELL

American Aviator Was Killed Near Scene of His First Aerial Exploit

Paris, September 24.—The aerial fight in which Sergeant Kiffen Rockwell, of Atlanta, Ga., was mortally wounded yesterday morning by a German airman, took place over the town of Thann. The body of the American aviator fell in reconquered territory in Alsace near the spot where Rockwell shot down his first adversary five months ago.

Rockwell was serving as a volunteer in the Franco-American Flying Corps on the Verdun front. A few hours prior to his last engagement he had been promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant, but he died without knowing of the new honor. He already had received the military medal for shooting down a German two-seater near Hartmannsweiler-Kopf. He had beaten down another before Verdun and had participated in a thrilling combat in which the flotilla was engaged with a strong German force. He was wounded in that fight by a fragment of shell while engaged alone with three adversaries.

Sergeant Rockwell was one of the first American volunteers to joint the Foreign Legion. He was grievously wounded in a bayonet attack at Arras in May, 1915, before being transferred to the flying corps. He was regarded in French aviation circles as an "ace," a name given to the most skillful and daring pilots. Lieutenant William Thaw, of Pittsburgh, before he was wounded, and Rockwell made a formidable fighting pair. The frequently were in the air together and always chasing an adversary.

Rockwell had fought thirty-four air battles since recovering from his last wound, or an average of more than one a day. When he met his death he was returning from a bombarding expedition in which he was in one of the fighting machines that furnished the escort.

New Demand to Stop Munitions Shipments

Moraht Urges All 'Effective Means' to Prevent Neutrals Aiding Allies

Berlin, September 28, (via London.)—Major Moraht, the military expert of the Tugeblatt, discussing the latest development on the Somme front, contrasts the advance of the Anglo-French with the 1915 offensive against Russia. The French and British have gained about nine miles on the front of twenty-eight miles in three months, he points out, whereas the Germans and Austro-Germans gained from forty-five to seventy-five miles. He continues:

"We should err in underestimating the effect of this tactical success of the enemy. It grows in importance in view of the bravery of the German troops defending Thiepval, and its importance is further increased because the allied commanders probably assumed that a tactical success was hardly to be expected there since Field Marshal von Hindenburg appeared on the western front.

"The effect also lies in war psychology. In England one victory reinforces the arguments of the diplomats that the war is being prosecuted successfully. In France bent spines are again carried erect. But that is all. The momentary situation prevents a discussion of all the possibilities of the near future. I know not why our courage should become less than that of the enemy, who is carrying the burden of many defeats inflicted by Germany and her allies during two years."

Referring to the passages in the recent official statement from Grand Headquarters that the Allies' success has been achieved through the aid of "the war industries of the entire world," Major Moraht says:

"If our Government has effective means in hand for hindering this military assistance from neutral States, it should not hesitate in applying it. The blood of our brave fighters on the Somme is too precious to justify us in not utilizing every means for diminishing the losses from the iron masses thrown by hostile artillery."

Call for All Weapons To Humble England

Lubeck Social, Business and Religious Organizations Demand Ruthless Warfare

Berlin, Sept. 28.—The popular propaganda whose slogan is "England is the real enemy," and whose logical corollary is ruthless warfare on England with every possible weapon, including Zeppelins and submarines, is being continued intensively, and not without results.

Following the lead of the Hamburg bankers and merchants who passed a resolution favoring ruthless war to a finish on England, twenty-six political, social, business and religious associations and organizations of the Hansa city of Lubeck have issued a similar manifesto, reading in part:

"In the Titanic storms in the east, west, south, and north the hosts of our enemies, under England's leadership, strive for the annihilation of our German Fatherland. Forget not that none of our enemies wants peace without our annihilation. England is their leader—England, which will not suffer a strong Germany beside it, which desires to uphold its unlimited world-rule, and therefore seeks to destroy us. This English will is unbendable. Dangerous is the delusion which prevails regarding this in some strata of our nation. This will can only be broken if England's might is broken. England's might can be broken only if we employ all the weapons against England which we possess on land and water, under the water and in the air speedily and with all possible rigor. Then and then only can we win a German peace which will not before long again call our children and children's children to a renewed bloody struggle—a German peace which will extend and strengthen our power in the East and West, at sea, in the colonies; which will make securde our house that we may dwell in it in peace.

"To spare England means eternal war; victory over England, however, means world-peace."

MENTHOLIN SNUFF

Against cold in the head.

Gives instant relief.

$0.40 per bottle

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.

SHANGHAI.

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ – Midnight, 13³⁰ – 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2038	885	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1900	1080
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1945	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1920	1655	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1000
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1530
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1130
1851	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	805	845
7..	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	755	1819
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	377	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	—	dep. Liucheng dep.	—	120	1022
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2335	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1443
1206	840	—	—	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1948	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	922
1848	1300	—	681	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	732

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1430	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	630
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	705	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Linchong-Tsochuang Branch Line							
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Linchong a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1456	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	628	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	708	1308	1958

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 N S G Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8 20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang..			8.46	9.43	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW { arr.	9.34		10.52	12.02	14.50	17.53		1.01	
SOOCHOW { dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. { arr.	10.24		12 11	13 33	15.45	19.33		2.08	
WUSIH .. { dep.	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW { arr.	11.13		13.20	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.09	
CHANGCHOW { dep.	11.22	6.50	13.43	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. { arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
TANYANG .. { dep.	12.09	8.02	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG { arr.	12.43	8.33	15.49	17.06	18.22			4.58	
CHINKIANG { dep.	12.52	8.50	15.57	17.15	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry ..arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 N S G Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.20	11.15	*14.20	15.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. { arr.		8.57	9.42	13.50	16.51	18.05		0.46	
CHINKIANG.. { dep.		9.05	9.52	13.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. { arr.		9.55	10.45	13.38	16.36	19.16		—	
TANYANG .. { dep.		9.57	10.50	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW { arr.		11.04	12.11	14.43	17.36	20.30		2.53	
CHANGCHOW { dep.	6.20	11.14	12.28	14.52	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH .. { arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24			4.01	
WUSIH .. { dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. { arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
SOOCHOW .. { dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang..	10.03	15.07	17.19	18.06	—		2.40	6.33	12.00
SHANGHAI NORTH.. arr	11.35	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.30		10.15	7.00	13.05

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	21	23	25	27	29	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	12.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	12.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	12.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

	22	24	26	28	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.30	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	19.00	20.30
KIANGWAN	6.51	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang..... { arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang..... { dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.50
Ka Shai.....		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... { arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... { dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah..... { arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah..... { dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang Aa	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... { arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... { dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	2.20	8.50
Hangchow ..... { arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Hangchow ..... { dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.25
Chang Aa		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Yeh Zah..... { arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
Yeh Zah..... { dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Ka Shing ..... { arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
Ka Shai	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Sung Kiang..... { arr.	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Sung Kiang..... { dep.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Shanghai South ... arr.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35
Kon Shang Hsu .. { arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. { dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50
Hangchow ..... { arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00
Hangchow ..... { dep.	8.21				3.56	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... { arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... { dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.1
Kon Shang Hsu .. { arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.2
Kon Shang Hsu .. { dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Business and Official Notices

Notice to Mariners

No. 629.

China Sea

Tientsin District.

Gulf of Pechili—Entrance to the Haiho.

Fort Light discontinued,

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fort Light at the Entrance to the Haiho, Gulf of Pechili, has been discontinued.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,

W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Commissioner of Customs,
Shanghai, 27th October, 1916.

The Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Limited

Notice of Dividend to Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer.

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend at the rate of four per cent (eight shillings per share). less income tax at 4s/6d. in the £, for the half year ended 30th June, 1916, has been duly declared upon the share capital of the Company, and will be payable against presentation of Coupon No. 5 (accompanied by the declaration required by H. B. M. Government, forms for which are obtainable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation) on and after the first day of November, 1916, in sterling at The Eastern Bank, Limited, 4 Crosby Square, London, E.C., or may be negotiated in local currency at the demand buying rate on London for coupons on date of lodgement at The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai. Coupons must be left with the Bankers two clear days for examination before payment.

L. W. HAWKINS,
Secretary.
11471

The Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates, Limited

AT a Meeting of Directors, held on the 27th October, 1916, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of 45 Tael Cents per Share, to be paid on and after 20th November, 1916, to Shareholders on that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 13th to 20th November, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
General Managers & Secretaries.
Shanghai, 27th October, 1916.
11473

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI

BILL SMITH

"ELEPHANT HEAD"
PILSENER
IS
GUARANTEED
PURE.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

New French War Loan

THE
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
receive subscriptions, at best rates of exchange obtainable, for the "New 5% French War Loan."
Details on application.
11314

Notice of Removal

WE beg to inform our numerous customers that, owing to our former premises, 48 North Soochow Road, being reconstructed, we have permanently removed our works and offices to our own new building, PA 142 Tsepoo Road, east of North Honan Road.

KIEN-CHEONG,
Engineering & Iron Works.
Shanghai, 16th October, 1916.
11366

Forged Certificates and Transfers

The Alma Estates, Limited.
The Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited.
The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that cancelled certificates with the cancellation marks removed by chemicals and with forged transfers attached have been presented for the issue of new certificates.

The Directors of the above Companies have reason to fear that other similar frauds may have been perpetrated.

ALL PERSONS DEALING in shares of the above Companies are warned to examine the certificates with care.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES of these Companies are recommended and requested to send their scrip to the Company's Head Office to be verified.

By order of the Boards of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 4th October, 1916.
11342

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.
Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons
(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)
SHANGHAI

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA
IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS
Representing
WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY
(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters)
San Francisco, California
Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.
11256

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2399

This notification refers to new applications for Electric Radiators and Power Motors, but not to lighting applications, which may be received as heretofore.

All consumers who already have radiators installed may continue their use, and those consumers who had radiators on hire last season may again obtain them upon application to the showroom, 471-2 Nanking Road, or the Electricity Offices, 66 Szechuen Road.

S. M. C. Electricity Department.

We beg to notify our customers that, on account of a death in the firm, our business will be closed at the end of the year

C. KLARE
1109 Broadway.

Underwear, Shirts, Neckwear, Hats, Caps, Etc.

N. B. This business is for sale as a going concern.
11318

Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes
THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

AN AMERICAN college graduate, having a native's knowledge of the Chinese language and of local conditions, is open for employment. For particulars, refer to Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS.
11424 O 28

THE SHANGHAI GENERAL STORE
No. 5 Broadway.
CHEESE
Swiss
White
Triumph
Limburger
11389

Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.

AT a Board Meeting held on 23rd instant it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5%—equal to FIVE Candareens per share—on the issued capital of the Company, on Friday, 3rd November, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th October to 3rd December, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 24th October, 1916.
11435

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2399

ELECTRICITY

NOTICE is hereby given that the demand for electricity has reached the limit of the capacity of the generating plant. From this date no further applications for motors or radiators or for supply therefor can be accepted.

Radiators installed last winter will be reconnected upon application to the Electricity Department.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room.
Shanghai, October 23, 1916.
11426

UNION CHURCH.

Professor Marcus D. Buell, Ph. D. Boston University.
will preach on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.
11468

The Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.

At a Meeting of Directors held on the 16th October, 1916, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of Fifty Tael Cents per Share to be paid on and after 3rd November, 1916, to Shareholders on record on that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th October to the 3rd November, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
General Mangers & Secretaries.
11371

EDUCATIONAL

Small Classes in English, Mathematics and other subjects will shortly be held by Foreigner, Graduate in Arts, experienced in teaching Private Pupils, Schools and Colleges: Excellent Testimonials: Time, 7.30/9.00 a.m. and 6.00/9.00 p.m.: Terms Taels 5 per month per subject: Apply, Mr. Mistry, 6 Boundary Terrace.
11363

NEW FRENCH WAR LOAN

5% "de la Defense Nationale" 1916.

PRICE OF ISSUE 88.75%

The list of applications will be opened in Paris from October 5th until October 29th and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

The amount of the Loan is unlimited and the French Government binds itself not to redeem same before 1930.

The Loan will bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, beginning from November 16th, 1916, payable QUARTERLY.

Interest coupons will be exempted from any present or future Government taxes during the period of the Loan.

For full payment on application, the price of issue will be:
87.50% and
Payments by instalments will also be accepted as follows:
15.00% on application
23.75% on 16th December
25.00% on 16th February
25.00% on 16th April
88.75%

Holders of "Bons et Obligations de la Defense Nationale" will have the option of converting same into Bons of the New Loan on terms that will be supplied on application.

Subscriptions are now received at the
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE—SHANGHAI, PEKING and TIENTSIN
and will be telegraphed to Paris free of charge or commission, at especially favorable exchange rates and every facility will be granted to subscribers.
11066

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

SITUATIONS WANTED

TYPING.—Experienced young lady wishes to do extra Typing after office hours. Apply to Box 33, THE CHINA PRESS.
11456 N 2

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godown-keeper, store keeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS
T. F.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.
Tel. 3482
9408

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

A very comfortable attic with all home comforts, 'Phone 1946.
10070

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.
11282

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, 3 Minghong Road. To let, with board, large front room, with bathroom and verandah attached. Suitable for two. Terms moderate.
11474 N 3

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let at 61 Carter Road, two superior furnished, large bed-sitting rooms, facing south, large verandah and bathrooms attached; also one back room. Garden, tennis, telephone, tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.
11436

TO LET, in a private German family on the Dixwell Road, a set of two nicely-furnished rooms, with bathroom and verandah attached, or singly; board optional. Apply to Box 35, THE CHINA PRESS
11459 O 29

23 North Szechuen Road, large room, with verandah and bathroom, suitable for a couple of bachelors; and one small-room, with excellent board.
11437 N 4

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

GODOWN to let, No. 5 Szechuen Road, three floors and flat roof, from November 1st. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.
11188

DANCING

WANTED, Dancing lessons, 2 hours a week, by a Portuguese gentleman. State terms to Box 40, THE CHINA PRESS.
11466 O 31

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, for immediate service, a competent, reliable hide buyer for a large proposition, one which presents an unusual opportunity to the right man. No application considered except from citizens or subjects of Allied or neutral nations. Applicant must be able to stand rigid test. Replies treated with strictest confidence. Apply to Box 32, THE CHINA PRESS.
11452 O 28

WANTED, young Portuguese lady to assist in flower store. Replies, stating experience, to Box 41, THE CHINA PRESS.
11469 O 31

WANTED, a reliable and experienced assistant-compradore, who can write and speak English fluently. References required. Apply to Box 36, THE CHINA PRESS.
11460 O 29

STENOGRAPHER required. General commercial work. State nationality, experience, salary, and when available. Apply to Box 34, THE CHINA PRESS.
11453 O 29

WANTED, a compradore, with Tls. 2,000 cash, for an established business. Salary $60 and 5% commission, and permanent position. Apply to Box 38, THE CHINA PRESS.
11463 O 29

WANTED, a partner who is willing to put in his work without salary, in exchange for junior partnership-interest in established business. A small amount of capital desirable. Excellent prospects; permanent business; no possibility of loss. Apply to Box 39, THE CHINA PRESS.
11462 O 29

COMPRADORE WANTED; some capital required as security. Good prospects for right man Apply 18-19 Chaoufoong Road.
11455 O 28

WANTED immediately, filing clerk, with or without experience. Excellent prospects. Apply to Box 31, THE CHINA PRESS.
11451 N 1

WANTED, expert Chinese stenographer and typist. Immediate engagement. Good salary and good prospects to the right person. Apply to Box 4, THE CHINA PRESS.
11376 O 30

EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH LESSONS by certificated professional English lady teacher. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 29, THE CHINA PRESS.
11444 N 7

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to lease immediately detached house, with 10 rooms at least; garden, stable and garage, near Bubbling Well Road or French Concession. Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
11465 N 2

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, 7-seater Hupmobile Limousine. Beautiful town-car excellent order, 24-30 h.p. motor, new non-skid tyres, two reserve tyres, electric lights, speedometer, clock, newly-painted and overhauled. Owner leaving Shanghai, cash price, Taels 1,600. Apply to Box 18, THE CHINA PRESS.
11464 O 28

FOR SALE, Hotchkiss motor-car, 6-cylinder, 7-seater limousine, in perfect condition. Newly-painted and unholstered. Equipment complete, including head, side and tail-lights, horn and speedometer. An excellent, closed family-car for the cold season. For particulars as to price and demonstration apply to the Central Garage Co., Ltd., 28 Jinkee Road.
11307 T. F.

GOOD Limousine, just overhauled, repainted, in fine condition, for sale cheap. Apply to Box 24, THE CHINA PRESS.
11428 O 29

WANTED to buy, a pointer or retriever. Must be of a good pedigree and a good worker on land and water. Not over two years old. Apply to Box 23, THE CHINA PRESS.
11425 O 29

FOR SALE; One or two English-made motor-cycles, mechanically perfect, brand-new and ready for the road. 3½ h.p. Suitable for single or side-car work: at bargain prices. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

The Largest Circulation of any Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

To-day's paper consists of 26 pages in three sections

No. 1589 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China: 阿曼年十月初三日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1916 明治四十四年九月十九日第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

10 GERMAN DESTROYERS FOILED IN A RAID ON CHANNEL TRANSPORTS

Empty Troopship Sunk; Crew Saved; Two Attacking Vessels Sent Under; Rest Flee

BRITISH DESTROYER LOST

Another Disabled; Gets Adrift When Being Towed And Goes Aground

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 27.—Official.—On Thursday night, ten enemy destroyers attempted to raid the cross-Channel transport service. The attempt failed.

An empty transport The Queen (South Eastern and Chatham Railway Co., 1,676 tons) was sunk. The crew were saved. Two enemy destroyers were sunk and the rest were driven off.

The destroyer Flirt is missing and it is feared lost, but nine of the crew have been saved. The destroyer Nubian was disabled by a torpedo and was taken in tow, but, owing to bad weather, the tow rope parted and the ship went aground.

GREEK KING'S PROMISE SATISFIES GT. BRITAIN

Proposes Measures Excluding Any Danger to the Allied Troops in Macedonia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, October 25.—The British Minister, Sir Francis Elliott, was received in audience by the King, today. It is understood that the latter repeated the assurances given to the French Minister yesterday and the measures he proposes to take to exclude any danger to the Allied troops in Macedonia, which are regarded as satisfactory.

Paris, October 27.—An official despatch from Salonica reports that bad weather continues to hinder operations.

RUSSIAN ATTACK FAILS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, October 26.—To the north of Lake Miadziol, the Russians blew gas without success. With the same means, they prepared an attack south-east of Gorodischtsche, which failed under heavy losses. In the sector of Zubilno-Zatvich, to the west of Lutsk, Russian battalions, in the evening, made an advance without any artillery preparation. The storming waves broke down in our curtain fire, which was started immediately.

Between the Golden Bistritza and to the east of the slopes of the Kelemen Mountains, hostile attacks were repulsed.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. ...Oct. 31
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Nov. 2
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava .....Nov. 3
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Nov. 3
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Nov. 4
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Nov. 4
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Oct. 29
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore .....Oct. 30
Per M.M. s.s. Magellan Nov. 2

Mails to Arrive:—

The English mail of September 21 was due at Hongkong on October 26, and here on October 30. Left Singapore on October 21, per P. and O. s.s. Nyanza.

The American mail is due to arrive here on or about November 3, per C.M. s.s. China.

The Canadian mail of October 20 is due at Yokohama on November 2, and here on November 7, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

Youngest Girl Flyer Is Dead

MISS ISLA TUDOR.
[Photo by Jas. Bacon & Sons.]

New York, September 26.—Isla Tudor, thirteen years old, known as the youngest girl aviator and popularly referred to as the "Little Air Lady" is dead today at her home in Brooklyn, a victim of appendicitis.

Miss Tudor gained attention at the time of her christening by the ceremony being performed in an arena of a wild animal show at Coney Island in the presence of twenty-seven lions.

In late years her father turned his attention to aviation, and his daughter accompanied him in many flights in this country and England. At the beginning of the European war Tudor joined the aviation corps in England. His daughter was with him on some of his preparatory flights there. It was her custom to wave an American flag in the aircraft piloted by her father when they flew over the houses and British spectators below.

Fall of 31,500,000 Ozs. in Local Silver Stocks During Year

World's Supplies Are Now So Steady, Prices Follow Down Grade

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 26.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report states: The market generally is quiet. Supplies are forthcoming so steadily, especially from America, whence 200,000 ounces arrived during the week, that buyers are somewhat shy and the tendency of prices is downward. The fall has apparently encouraged the coinage demand.

The Indian bazaars are quite idle. The China exchanges are remarkably steady, regardless of the fluctuations of silver, possibly owing to the fact that the visible stock in Shanghai has fallen by nearly 31,500,000 ounces since the beginning of the year.

Wreckage of German Warship Washed Up

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, October 26.—The Ekstrabladet states that large quantities of wreckage belonging to a German warship have been washed up on Refshale Island.

268,134 TONS, MERCHANT SHIPS, LOST TO NORWAY; £5,500,000 IN INSURANCE

Two Vessels Bound for England Seized and Taken Into German Ports

10,320 TON LINER SUNK

Johnston's s.s. Rowanmore Scuttled; More Neutral Boats Submarine's Victims

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Christiania, October 26.—The Germans have seized the Norwegian steamer Atle Jarl (1,249 tons), bound for Newcastle and the Profit (1,126 tons), taking them to Cuxhaven and Swinemunde respectively.

The losses sustained by the Norwegian merchant fleet during the war total 268,134 tons. The amount of insurance involved totals five and a half million sterling.

London, October 26.—It is believed that a Norwegian mail-steamer, bound from Bergen to Newcastle, has been taken into a German port, although it had no contraband on board. Coming on top of the other outrages, this is regarded as increasing the seriousness of the situation between Norway and Germany.

The Norwegian Consul at Newcastle states that all the Norwegian mail-steamers have arrived.

Since the war began, Norway has lost ten per cent of her shipping.

The Johnston Line s.s. Rowanmore (10,320 tons) and the Norwegian s.s. Skog have been sunk.

Copenhagen, October 26.—A German submarine has burned the Danish schooner London.

Amsterdam, October 27.—The Niewe Rotterdamsche Courant states that Germany has stipulated that Dutch firms receiving iron-ore from Germany shall not use the metal to repair Norwegian ships.

U-Boats Account for 180 Merchantmen in September

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Berlin, October 25.—The Admiralty reports: During the month of September, 141 hostile trading ships, of 182,000 tons, have been sunk or brought in by submarines of the Central Powers, or lost by mines. Thirteen captains of enemy ships have been taken prisoners and three guns of armed ships were captured.

Further, 39 neutral trading ships, with a tonnage of 72,600 tons, have been sunk, because they were carrying contraband of war.

America Has Loaned Britain £160,000,000

New Contract For £60,000,000; British Credit Improves As War Progresses

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 27.—The new British loan to be floated in New York in November has been fixed at £60,000,000. It will bear interest at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum. Half the issue will have currency for three years and half for five years.

These terms are regarded as indicating the improvements in the credit of Great Britain in the United States as the war progresses, despite her heavy borrowings, which now total £160,000,000.

MR. W. A. MARTIN SHOWS A SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT

Is Still Conscious; Doctors Are Hopeful of Being Able To Save His Life

A message received in Shanghai late last night stated that Mr. W. A. Martin, proprietor of the Bridge House Hotel, who is lying dangerously wounded by knife stabs inflicted by a dissatisfied Chinese servant, showed some slight improvement. At first, Mr. Martin's life was almost despaired of, but he is still conscious and the doctors attending him are now more hopeful.

MEXICAN PLOT TO RAID U.S. BORDER ON EVE OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Arrange With Villa for Coup Designed to Create Sentiment Against Wilson

'A SPECTACULAR ATTACK'

Americans Not Involved; Mexican Interests in America Held To Be Responsible

Reuter's Service

Washington, October 26.—The War Office has definite information that opponents of the Government's policy in Mexico have arranged with Villa and other bandits to make a spectacular attack on the American border before the Presidential election, in order to create sentiment against Wilson.

The Government does not suggest that Americans are involved in the plot to attack the border, but believes that Mexican interests in the United States are responsible.

CHANNEL TUNNEL IDEA WILL BE CONSIDERED

Imperial Defence Committee To Review It In Light Of War Experiences

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 27.—Replying to a deputation advocating the construction of a Channel Tunnel, Mr. Asquith promised that the Committee of Imperial Defence would review the question in the light of the experience of the war.

GAMBLING AT CANTON STOPPED BY GOVERNOR

He Exempts Lottery; Provincial Assembly Propose To Bar All Forms

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, October 28.—The Civil Governor, Chu Ching-lan and the Military Governor, Lu Ying-ting, have issued a proclamation stopping gambling, but exempting the lottery, while the Provincial Assembly has passed a Bill to abolish all forms of gambling.

Bridge of Czernavoda Is Cut by Rumanians

Allies Still Retiring, But Resist Stubbornly; Fierce Fighting Continues

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, October 26.—Czernavoda Bridge has been cut.

Amsterdam, October 26.—A German official communique asserts that the Rumanians have blown up Czernavoda Bridge.

Petrograd, October 27.—An official communique reports: The enemy are attacking on the whole front in the Dobrudja. The Russo-Rumanian forces are offering a stubborn resistance while retiring to a line extending to the coast from Hirsova, on the Danube, twenty-five miles north of Czernavoda.

Fierce fighting continues on both banks of the Jiul River, near the Vulcan Pass.

Peking, October 25.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated October 24, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: In the valley of the River Trotus, the enemy remained passive. On the front from the River Base, as far as Brana-Kimpolung, an artillery duel is proceeding. The enemy's advance in the region of Orkov was repulsed by fire.

In the Dobrudja, under the enemy's pressure, our troops and the Rumanians, resisting their advance, withdrew to the heights north of Constanza and Medjidia. Both of these places were occupied by the enemy.

Teaching a Camel How to Jump

TEACHING A CAMEL TO JUMP.

Hundreds of these sturdy animals have supplanted horses as mounts for the British and Indian troops in the Egyptian campaign. They are trained along the same lines as are cavalry mounts, the work in this respect being left entirely to the Indian troopers, recognized as the foremost riders of the world. The photograph shows a camel taking a hedge, one of the initial stunts of the "breaking in" procedure.

FRENCH WON'T PARLEY WHILE AGITATION LASTS

Equally with Chinese, want Amicable Decision of Tientsin Settlement Extension

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 28.—The situation in connection with the Laohsikai incident is unchanged. It appears to be unlikely that the French authorities will agree to discuss the matter until the present agitation dies down. Press reports state that the French Charge d'Affaires has received special instructions from Paris to settle the matter amicably and that it is untrue that no instructions have been received, though, naturally, the French, as well as the Chinese, desire an amicable settlement.

The election of the Vice-President by members of both Houses takes place on Monday, in the House of Representatves.

Elect Vice-President Tomorrow

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, October 28.—It was officially announced today that the election of the Vice-President of the Republic will take place on Monday next, at 9 a.m.

The Bank of China received deposits yesterday amounting to 850,000 Dollars.

U.S. Consular Clerk Embezzles Rs. 40,000

Lange Disappears From Office at Vladivostock With Fortune

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Harbin, October 28.—A clerk named Lange, employed at the American Consulate at Vladivostock, has disappeared with forty thousand Roubles.

THE LAST WORLD WAR U.S. CAN KEEP OUT OF

Says Wilson, Advocating Nations League for Peace; Justifies Force to Prevent War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cincinnati, October 27.—President Wilson, in a spech advocating a league of nations after the war, to maintain peace, predicted that this would be the last world-war the United States would be able to keep out of. He said that a nation should use physical force if necessary to assist in preventing war.

Choate Heads U.S. Committee in Aid Of Kitchener Memorial

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, October 27.—An American committee of the Kitchener Memorial Fund has been organised, with the Hon. Joseph Choate as President, to raise contributions in the United States for disabled British soldiers and sailors.

Australians Expect Conscription to Win

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, October 26.—Official reports from all the States forecast a victory for conscription. Today, enthusiastic crowds witnessed a thousand expeditionary troops marching through the streets of Melbourne. They included a fine body of men undergoing compulsory training, who have been dubbed "Hughes' Own."

GERMAN STEEL OUTPUT

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, October 25.—The German Steel Syndicate reports that the output of steel in Germany during the month of September was 1,393,000 tons, against 1,414,000 tons in August. The daily output in September was 53,594, against 52,374 tons in August. During the first 9 months of 1916, Germany produced 12 million tons of steel.

VERDUN DEFENDERS DEFEAT 4 VIOLENT COUNTER-ATTACKS

French Front Is Maintained Entire; Inflict Heavy Losses

GET 5,000 CAPTIVES

Progress Further at Fort Vaux; Abortive Assault On Stuff Redoubt

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 27.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: North of the Somme, an attack attempted by the enemy against Bois l'Abbe was easily repulsed. There were very lively artillery actions at Sailly-Saillisel and Vermand-Ovillers, on the Chaulnes sector.

Four violent counter-attacks made by the enemy at Verdun were repulsed. Our front was wholly maintained.

On these four occasions, the Germans attacked the positions captured by us at Douaumont. Our artillery and infantry broke those delivered at 8.30 this morning and 2.30 this afternoon, against the Fort and our front eastward, despite the intense bombardment by which they were preceded.

The third and most powerful attack, which debouched from Haudromont Wood at 3.30 in the afternoon, was caught by our batteries and machine-guns. Four waves of assault were driven back, with heavy losses, isolated elements being made prisoners. The fourth attempt, south of Chauffour Wood, was completely defeated.

The total number of prisoners counted now exceeds 5,000, besides the several hundreds of wounded we have picked up.

The communique this afternoon reported: We made progress south and west of Fort Vaux and captured 100 prisoners. The enemy violently bombarded our positions in the region of Douaumont and Le Chenois.

There was an intermittent cannonade in the region of the Somme. Our artillery blew up an ammunition depot at Genermont and Ablaincourt.

French aeroplanes bombed the bivouacs north of Lassigny and a number of railway-stations, causing fires.

London, October 27.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: This morning, after a heavy bombardment, the enemy attacked Stuff Trench, which runs northward of Stuff Redoubt. They were driven off, with considerable loss.

Our artillery was very effective. 41 prisoners were taken. The enemy's artillery was active during the day-time south of the Ancre and in the neighborhood of Loos and Fouquevillers.

Our aeroplanes yesterday bombed many billets and depots. Three did not return.

Douaumont Abandoned By French, Says Berlin

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, October 26.—Our artillery efficiently held under fire the enemy's trenches, batteries and establishments on both sides of the Somme. Our positions on the northern bank were covered by the enemy with strong fire waves, which prepared partial British attacks north of Courcelette, Le Sars, Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs. None of these attacks succeeded. They only caused new sacrifices to the enemy.

The French attack the day before yesterday, north-east of Verdun, was favored by misty weather and advanced beyond the destroyed trenches up to the fort and village of Douaumont. The fort has been evacuated by the enemy.

Our troops took up prepared positions to the north, in the majority of cases only upon strict command and reluctantly. Yesterday, all French attacks on these positions were repulsed, especially violent ones against Vaux.

Business and Official Notices

Notice to Mariners

No. 629.

China Sea

Tientsin District.

Gulf of Pechili—Entrance to the Haiho.

Fort Light discontinued,

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fort Light at the Entrance to the Haiho, Gulf of Pechili, has been discontinued.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,

W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Commissioner of Customs,
Shanghai, 27th October, 1916.

The Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Limited

Notice of Dividend to Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer.

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend at the rate of four per cent (eight shillings per share), less income tax at 4s/6d. in the £, for the half year ended 30th June, 1916, has been duly declared upon the share capital of the Company, and will be payable against presentation of Coupon No. 5 (accompanied by the declaration required by H. B. M. Government, forms for which are obtainable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation) on and after the first day of November, 1916, in sterling at The Eastern Bank, Limited, 4 Crosby Square, London, E.C., or may be negotiated in local currency at the demand buying rate on London for coupons on date of lodgement at The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai. Coupons must be left with the Bankers two clear days for examination before payment.

L. W. HAWKINS,
Secretary.

11471

The Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates, Limited

AT a Meeting of Directors, held on the 27th October, 1916, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of 45 Tael Cents per Share, to be paid on and after 20th November, 1916, to Shareholders on that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 13th to 20th November, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
General Managers & Secretaries.
Shanghai, 27th October, 1916.

11473

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI

BILL SMITH

"ELEPHANT HEAD"
PILSENER
IS
GUARANTEED
PURE.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

New French War Loan

THE
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
receive subscriptions, at best rates of exchange obtainable, for the "New 5% French War Loan."
Details on application.

11314

Notice of Removal

WE beg to inform our numerous customers that, owing to our former premises, 48 North Soochow Road, being reconstructed, we have permanently removed our works and offices to our own new building, PA 142 Tsepoo Road, east of North Honan Road.

KIEN-CHEONG,
Engineering & Iron Works.
Shanghai, 16th October, 1916.

11366

Forged Certificates and Transfers

The Alma Estates, Limited.
The Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited.
The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that cancelled certificates with the cancellation marks removed by chemicals and with forged transfers attached have been presented for the issue of new certificates.

The Directors of the above Companies have reason to fear that other similar frauds may have been perpetrated.

ALL PERSONS DEALING in shares of the above Companies are warned to examine the certificates with care.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES of these Companies are recommended and requested to send their scrip to the Company's Head Office to be verified.

By order of the Boards of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 4th October, 1916.

11342

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.
Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons
(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)
SHANGHAI

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA
IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS
Representing
WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY
(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters)
San Francisco, California
Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

11256

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2399

This notification refers to new applications for Electric Radiators and Power Motors, but not to lighting applications, which may be received as heretofore.

All consumers who already have radiators installed may continue their use, and those consumers who had radiators on hire last season may again obtain them upon application to the showroom, 471-2 Nanking Road, or the Electricity Offices, 66 Szechuen Road.

S. M. C. Electricity Department.

We beg to notify our customers that, on account of a death in the firm, our business will be closed at the end of the year

C. KLARE
1109 Broadway.

Underwear, Shirts, Neckwear, Hats, Caps, Etc.

N. B. This business is for sale as a going concern.

11313

Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes
THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

AN AMERICAN college graduate, having a native's knowledge of the Chinese language and of local conditions, is open for employment. For particulars, refer to Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS.

11424 O 28

THE SHANGHAI GENERAL STORE
No. 5 Broadway.
CHEESE
Swiss
White
Triumph
Limburger

11389

Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.

AT a Board Meeting held on 23rd instant it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5%—equal to FIVE Candareens per share—on the issued capital of the Company, on Friday, 3rd November, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th October to 3rd December, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 24th October, 1916.

11435

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2399

ELECTRICITY

NOTICE is hereby given that the demand for electricity has reached the limit of the capacity of the generating plant. From this date no further applications for motors or radiators or for supply therefor can be accepted.

Radiators installed last winter will be reconnected upon application to the Electricity Department.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.
Shanghai, October 23, 1916.

11426

UNION CHURCH.

Professor Marcus D. Buell, Ph. D. Boston University.
will preach on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

11468

The Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.

At a Meeting of Directors held on the 16th October, 1916, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of Fifty Tael Cents per Share to be paid on and after 3rd November, 1916, to Shareholders on record on that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th October to the 3rd November, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
General Mangers & Secretaries.

11371

EDUCATIONAL

Small Classes in English, Mathematics and other subjects will shortly be held by Foreigner, Graduate in Arts, experienced in teaching Private Pupils, Schools and Colleges: Excellent Testimonials: Time, 7.30/9.00 a.m. and 6.00/9.00 p.m.: Terms Taels 5 per month per subject: Apply, Mr. Mistry, 6 Boundary Terrace.

11363

NEW FRENCH WAR LOAN

5% "de la Defense Nationale" 1916.

PRICE OF ISSUE 88.75%

The list of applications will be opened in Paris from October 5th until October 29th and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

The amount of the Loan is unlimited and the French Government binds itself not to redeem same before 1930.

The Loan will bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, beginning from November 16th, 1916, payable QUARTERLY.

Interest coupons will be exempted from any present or future Government taxes during the period of the Loan.

For full payment on application, the price of issue will be:

87.50% and

Payments by instalments will also be accepted as follows:

15.00% on application
23.75% on 16th December
25.00% on 16th February
25.00% on 16th April

88.75%

Holders of "Bons et Obligations de la Defense Nationale" will have the option of converting same into Bons of the New Loan on terms that will be supplied on application.

Subscriptions are now received at the

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE—SHANGHAI, PEKING and TIENTSIN

and will be telegraphed to Paris free of charge or commission, at especially favorable exchange rates and every facility will be granted to subscribers.

11066

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

SITUATIONS WANTED

TYPING.—Experienced young lady wishes to do extra Typing after office hours. Apply to Box 33, THE CHINA PRESS.

11456 N 2

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godown-keeper, store keeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS

T. F.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.
Tel. 3482

9408

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

A very comfortable attic with all home comforts, 'Phone 1946.

10070

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11282

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, 3 Minghong Road. To let, with board, large front room, with bathroom and verandah attached. Suitable for two. Terms moderate.

11474 N 3

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let at 61 Carter Road, two superior furnished, large bed-sitting rooms, facing south, large verandah and bathrooms attached; also one back room. Garden, tennis, telephone, tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

11436

TO LET, in a private German family on the Dixwell Road, a set of two nicely-furnished rooms, with bathroom and verandah attached, or singly; board optional. Apply to Box 35, THE CHINA PRESS

11459 O 29

23 North Szechuen Road, large room, with verandah and bathroom, suitable for a couple of bachelors; and one small-room, with excellent board.

11437 N 4

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

GODOWN to let, No. 5 Szechuen Road, three floors and flat roof, from November 1st. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

11138

DANCING

WANTED, Dancing lessons, 2 hours a week, by a Portuguese gentleman. State terms to Box 40, THE CHINA PRESS.

11466 O 31

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, for immediate service, a competent, reliable hide buyer for a large proposition, one which presents an unusual opportunity to the right man. No application considered except from citizens or subjects of Allied or neutral nations. Applicant must be able to stand rigid test. Replies treated with strictest confidence. Apply to Box 32, THE CHINA PRESS.

11452 O 28

WANTED, young Portuguese lady to assist in flower store. Replies, stating experience, to Box 41, THE CHINA PRESS.

11469 O 31

WANTED, a reliable and experienced assistant-compradore, who can write and speak English fluently. References required. Apply to Box 36, THE CHINA PRESS.

11460 O 29

STENOGRAPHER required. General commercial work. State nationality, experience, salary, and when available. Apply to Box 34, THE CHINA PRESS.

11453 O 29

WANTED, a compradore, with Tls. 2,000 cash, for an established business. Salary $60 and 5% commission, and permanent position. Apply to Box 38, THE CHINA PRESS.

11463 O 29

WANTED, a partner who is willing to put in his work without salary, in exchange for junior partnership-interest in established business. A small amount of capital desirable. Excellent prospects; permanent business; no possibility of loss. Apply to Box 39, THE CHINA PRESS.

11463 O 29

COMPRADORE WANTED; some capital required as security. Good prospects for right man Apply 18-19 Chaoufoong Road.

11455 O 28

WANTED immediately, filing clerk, with or without experience. Excellent prospects. Apply to Box 31, THE CHINA PRESS.

11451 N 1

WANTED, expert Chinese stenographer and typist. Immediate engagement. Good salary and good prospects to the right person. Apply to Box 4, THE CHINA PRESS.

11376 O 30

EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH LESSONS by certificated professional English lady teacher. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 29, THE CHINA PRESS.

11444 N 7

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to lease immediately detached house, with 10 rooms at least; garden, stable and garage, near Bubbling Well Road or French Concession. Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

11465 N 2

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, 7-seater Hupmobile Limousine. Beautiful town-car excellent order, 24-30 h.p. motor, new non-skid tyres, two reserve tyres, electric lights, speedometer, clock, newly-painted and overhauled. Owner leaving Shanghai, cash price, Taels 1,600. Apply to Box 18, THE CHINA PRESS.

11464 O 28

FOR SALE, Hotchkiss motor-car, 6-cylinder, 7-seater limousine, in perfect condition. Newly-painted and unholstered. Equipment complete, including head, side and tail-lights, horn and speedometer. An excellent, closed family-car for the cold season. For particulars as to price and demonstration apply to the Central Garage Co., Ltd., 23 Jinkee Road.

11307 T. F.

GOOD Limousine, just overhauled, repainted, in fine condition, for sale cheap. Apply to Box 24, THE CHINA PRESS.

11428 O 29

WANTED to buy, a pointer or retriever. Must be of a good pedigree and a good worker on land and water. Not over two years old. Apply to Box 23, THE CHINA PRESS.

11425 O 29

FOR SALE; One or two English-made motor-cycles, mechanically perfect, brand-new and ready for the road. 3½ h.p. Suitable for single or side-car work: at bargain prices. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.